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**ANNUAL REPORT**

ON THE

*Health of the County Borough and  
Port of Grimsby,*

**For the Year Ending 31st December, 1939,**

BY

**J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.**

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and  
Port of Grimsby.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer  
and School Medical Officer.



GRIMSBY:

ROBERTS & JACKSON, Ltd., Printers, 7a & 9 Maude Street.





*With*

*The Compliments of the Medical  
Officer of Health.*



1844

The Corporation of the  
County of Dorset

— THE —

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(56 members.)

---

CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN :—COUNCILLOR A. CORDINER.

### SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint	..	Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.
Venereal Diseases	.. ..	Councillor C. H. WILKINSON, J.P.
Port Health	.. ..	Councillor C. CANNING
Sanitary	.. ..	Councillor J. W. LANCASTER
Tuberculosis Care	.. ..	Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.
(with 16 co-opted members)		

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### SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare (22 members)

*Chairman* : Councillor W. HARRIS

*Deputy Chairman* : Councillor Mrs. C. A. MARKLEW.  
(with 11 co-opted lady members).

Care of Mental Defectives (18 members)

*Chairman* : Alderman J. H. TATE, J.P.

*Deputy Chairman* : Councillor M. BLOOM.  
(with 4 co-opted lady members).



## LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

### LOCAL ACTS.

- The Great Grimsby Improvement Act, 1853.
- The Grimsby Improvement Act, 1869.
- The Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1927.
- The Grimsby Corporation (Dock, &c.) Act, 1929.
- The Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District (Water, etc.) Act, 1937.

### ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Acts.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Parts II., IV., VI. & X.)
- The Public Health Act, 1925—(Sections 13 to 33 and 35 of Part II.)

### BYE LAWS.

- Common Lodging Houses, 1892.
- Offensive Trades, 1892.
- Public Bathing, 1892.
- Nuisances, 1892, 1898, 1901, and 1923.
- Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1903.
- Water Closets—under Section 157 of P.H.A., 1875, and Section 23 of P.H.A.A.A., 1890.
- Section 23 of Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.
- Premises where Food is prepared or cooked, 1926.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures, 1926.
- Conduct of persons waiting in streets to enter public vehicles, 1930.
- Smoke Abatement, 1936.
- New Streets, 1937.
- Nursing Homes, 1938.
- Employment of Children and street trading by Young Persons, 1938.
- Seamen's Lodging Houses, 1938.
- Building Byelaws, 1939.
- Parking Places, 1939.
- Slaughterhouses, 1939.

### LOCAL REGULATIONS.

- Grimsby Port Health Authority Regulations.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1939, was as follows :—

### MEDICAL STAFF—(a) Whole-time :—

J. A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts and Medical Inspector of Aliens.* (With H.M. Forces).

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Acting Medical Officer of Health, etc.*

JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare; Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health.*

RACHEL HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Assistant School Medical Officer.*

D. J. CAMPBELL, F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H., L.D.S., *Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (With H.M. Forces).

R. W. B. GRIEG, M.B., Ch.B., *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (Resigned 27-9-1939).

C. R. MACDONALD, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.O.G., *Consultant Obstetrician and Gynæcologist*—jointly with the Lindsey County Council. (Appointed 1-8-1939).

W. R. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer for Civil Defence.* (Temporary appointment from 29-9-1939).

H. J. BEARD, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., *Acting Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.* (Temporary appointment from 13-12-1939).

P. S. SILVER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Acting Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (Temporary appointment from 14-12-1939).

### SANITARY INSPECTORS.

#### BOROUGH :—

\*† J. G. WATSON, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.* (Retired 31-3-1939).

\*† H. PARKINSON, " " " (Appointed 1-4-1939).

\*†§ G. H. EARNSHAW, *Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

\*† J. J. TURNER, *Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

\*† W. A. CHIVERS, " " " (Resigned 30-4-1939).

\*† A. D. S. BLACKHALL, " " " (Resigned 30-6-1939).

\*† H. CORMACK, " " "

\*† J. H. SMELLIE, " " " (Appointed 1-6-1939).

\*† J. WADE, " " " (Appointed 1-6-1939).

\*† E. M. HOUSECROFT, " " " (Appointed 1-7-1939).

T. H. R. JOHNSON *Disinfectors.*

#### PORT :—

\*† A. MARTIN, *Port Health Inspector.*

\*† J. D. SYME, *Deputy Port Health Inspector.* (Appointed 1-6-1939).

\*† G. B. SEGROTT, *Assistant Port Health Inspector.*

\* T. J. E. FORD, " " "

\*† J. E. DOBSON, " " " (Resigned 15-8-1939).

\* Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. as Inspector.

† Holds Certificate for Royal San. Inst. for Meat and other Foods.

§ Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. for Practical Sanitary Science.

## HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*, 1, 2, 3.  
 Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1, 2. Miss C. LANCEFIELD, 1, 2, 3.  
 Mrs. M. A. GREEN, 1, 2. Miss I. SYLVESTER, 1, 2, 3.  
 Mrs. M. SHANNAN, 1, 2. Miss G. E. BRIGHAM, 1, 2, 3.  
 Miss E. SPROSTON, 1, 2. Mrs. B. SMITH, 1, 2, 3. Tubercu-  
 losis Health Visitor.

1. Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
2. General trained Nurse.
3. Health Visitors' Certificate of R.S.I.

## CLERICAL.

T. E. DAVIDSON, Chief Clerk J. STAMP.  
 R. TULLOCH. Miss E. B. MASON (M. & C.W.).  
 W. R. GALE. Miss I. WROOT (M. & C.W.).  
 A. MANSON (With H.M. Forces). Miss E. E. LUCAS (M. & C.W.).  
 D. AMERY ( do. do. ) Miss S. MILLER (M. & C.W.).  
 V. A. LEES (Appointed 6-3-1939). Miss M. BELL (M. & C.W.).

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Miss E. M. WOULD, *Petition Officer and Mental Welfare Visitor*.  
 Miss G. LAWTEY, *Supervisor, Occupation Centre*.  
 Miss M. RANDS, *Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre*.  
 Miss M. L. ATKINSON, *Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre*.  
 (Resigned 13-5-1939).  
 Miss A. J. RAYNER, *Assistant at Occupation Centre*. (Appointed  
 6-6-1939).  
 Miss G. CARRUTHERS, *Clerk*. (Resigned 11-3-1939).  
 Miss J. PARTINGTON, *Clerk*. (Appointed 13-3-1939).

## VACCINATION OFFICER.

E. BROWN (also acts as *Deputy Petition Officer for Mental Defectives*).

## V.D. CLINIC.

R. H. WELCH, *Laboratory Technician*.  
 H. THOMAS, *Orderly*.  
 Mrs. F. A. ROBSON, *Nurse*. (Resigned 31-10-1939).

## MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

Miss F. BURTON, 1, 2. *Superintendent*.  
 Miss L. S. CAMERON, 1, 2. Miss I. TAYLOR, 1, 2.  
 Miss D. DAVY, 1, 2. Mrs. A. THACKER, 1.  
 Miss P. E. DORSEY, 1, 2. Miss K. E. WELTON, 1.  
 Miss D. G. INKPEN, 1. Mrs. N. WHITELEY, 1, 2.  
 Miss E. MARSHALL, 1, 2. Miss M. M. B. WILLIAMS, 1.  
 Mrs. F. B. STEELE, 1, 2. Miss E. WOOLER, 1, 2.  
 1. State Certified Midwife. 2. State Registered Nurse.

## CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

Miss E. D. MACKENZIE, R.R.C., *Matron*.

## MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Miss M. L. ARCHER, *Matron*.



*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Grimsby.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the health services of the Borough for the year 1939.

The late publication of this report is due partly to the delay in the arrival of statistical data from the Registrar-General, which only reached the Department on the 26th September, 1940, and partly to the increased duties connected with Civil Defence.

In November your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. A. Kerr, Surgeon Commander, R.N.V.R., was called up for service, and this report therefore represents work carried out under his control and should properly be presented to you by Dr. Kerr.

The report, as you will see, has been drastically revised and abbreviated for many reasons which are obvious, and I am offering to you the barest essentials both in tabular form and in explanatory notes. Any further information which may be required on any point in the report can be supplied from the full records kept at the Health Department.

The war has naturally overshadowed our activities in every branch of the health services, and the addition of the headquarters of the Casualty Services and the newly formed Grimsby Casualty Bureau to the normal duties and accommodation of the office staff has placed a heavy burden upon all members whose numbers have not been appreciably increased in consequence. It is true that the Grimsby Casualty Service, the Casualty Bureau and the Emergency Hospitals Service in Grimsby are carried on by part-time volunteers among our own staff.

The Health Office commenced a 24-hours' service at the declaration of war and this has continued without interruption. We have been greatly helped by a group of volunteers who have taken over the telephones each night from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.

The general health of the Borough was satisfactory during 1939, and there were no important epidemics. The diphtheria figures compare satisfactorily with earlier years, but there is still room for great improvement in regard to immunisation. This has never ceased to be practised, but the forces of ignorance and prejudice have still to be overcome before we can say we have the disease under the same control as exists in America and Canada where it is fast receding from its former position as a major complaint.

On the outbreak of war the building of the Municipal Hospital, on which a beginning had been made, had to be abandoned. It is a sad thing that after twenty years of planning and scheming the sorely needed hospital was actually being erected only to be reduced to ground level through external and uncontrollable agencies. The chances of a recommencement in our generation are not rosy.

The regional Scheme for the treatment of cancer made little progress during 1939. Until it comes into operation the facilities offered by the Sheffield Radium Centre and residential annexe have been used by the Borough, both by the Public Assistance Committee and the Grimsby and District Hospital.

The demands of the A.R.P. Services for accommodation for first aid posts and the principle of using Corporation property where possible brought about serious derangements in various health services. Further details of the changes necessitated are included in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

At the end of the year plans were prepared for the regionalisation of slaughtering and meat inspection, and Grimsby was designated as the centre for the County Borough of Grimsby, the Borough of Cleethorpes and for Grimsby and Caistor Rural Districts. It is anticipated that this will throw an immense amount of additional work upon the sanitary staff of the department as no provision has been made for additional inspectors.

After the outbreak of war a scheme was prepared for the repair of damaged houses and the re-housing of persons whose homes might be rendered unfit for habitation by enemy action. This involved a complete survey of vacant houses in the town. Such houses as were found to be suitable for the re-housing of homeless persons were catalogued so that negotiations could be begun immediately with the owners should the need arise.

On behalf of Dr. Kerr I wish to express appreciation of the help which he has received from the Chairmen and members of the Corporation Committees and Sub-Committees dealing with public health activity in Grimsby. The difficult circumstances of 1939 made quick action essential, and the added burden of Civil Defence necessarily diminished the time available for ordinary public health work, and without that confidence which is so necessary between members of the Corporation and officials for the immediate decision on important matters it is impossible that the high standard which has been aimed at throughout could have been reached.

Finally, Dr. Kerr would wish to pay a very high tribute indeed to the loyalty and cheerful co-operation of the whole of his staff during this year. As was confidently expected they grappled enthusiastically with the added responsibility and long hours of duty laid upon them. The work of the public health staff is not spectacular but nevertheless the Corporation will appreciate the amount of hard and honest work which has gone to make the health services as efficient as they undoubtedly are under prevailing circumstances.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. M. VINE,

*Acting Medical Officer of Health.*

ST. JAMES' HOUSE,  
BARGATE, GRIMSBY,  
NOVEMBER, 1940.



## SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres—excluding foreshore) .....	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of :—	
(a) resident population, mid-1939 .....	92,230
(b) average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates.....	90,520
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1939) according to Rate Books .....	22,613
Rateable value .....	£535,260
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£1,950

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Legitimate ..	721	754	1475	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population mid-1939..... 16.9
Illegitimate ..	39	49	88	
	<hr/> 760	<hr/> 803	<hr/> 1563	

Stillbirths .. 33 19 52 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.... 32.1

Deaths .. 610 494 1104 Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population ..... 12.1

Adjusted death-rate (Areal Comparability Factor 1.07)..... 13.0

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29. Puerperal sepsis ..	1	0.62
No. 30. Other puerperal causes ..	3	1.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. ..	4	2.48

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

	Rate.
All infants per 1,000 live births .. ..	53
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. ..	50
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. ..	68

	Number.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. ..	166
„ Measles (all ages) .. ..	1
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) .. ..	7
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. ..	13

**Population.**—The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Grimsby at mid-year, 1939, is 92,230, a decrease of ninety on his estimate for the previous year and the fourth successive occasion on which a decrease has been estimated by the Registrar-General. The birth rate is calculated on this figure.

From and after the 1st October, 1939, deaths of persons temporarily residing away from home on account of the war were not transferred to the area of usual residence, but were assigned to the area of temporary residence, and for this purpose the Registrar-General considers it necessary to furnish another population figure for the computation of death-rates and attack-rates, viz :—90,520.

The natural increase of the population, i.e., the excess of live births over deaths, for the year was 459.

**Births.**—A total of 1,563 live births (760 males and 803 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 16·9 as compared with 15·0 for England and Wales. This compares with the rate of 17·4 recorded in 1938, and is still well above the average for the country as a whole. Eighty-eight (5·6 per cent) of the births were illegitimate.

For calculating the infant and maternal mortality rates, the Registrar has supplied a figure of 1,556 births.

Table 2 (page 71) gives the rates for the last ten years, compared with those for the country.

**Still Births.**—There were 52 still births registered, giving a rate of 0·56 as compared with 0·59 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (live and still) was 32·1.

**Deaths.**—There have been 1,104 deaths (610 males and 494 females) registered as having occurred during the year within the Borough, equal to a death rate of 12·1, which is the same as the rate for England and Wales.

The adjusted death rate for Grimsby, calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar-General's comparability factor of 1·07, was 13·0.

Table 3 (page 71) gives the local and national death rates for the last ten years.

502 persons, comprising residents and non-residents died in institutions in Grimsby. This is equivalent to 45·4 per cent. of the total deaths.

One hundred and forty-seven Coroner's inquests or inquiries were held, which is the same number as last year; the findings were as follows :—Accident or misadventure 53; natural causes 72; suicide 13; and open verdict 9.

During the year 409 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 101, the numbers at age periods being :—

Between 70 and under 75 years	..	..	..	147
„ 75 and under 80 years	..	..	..	128
„ 80 and under 85 years	..	..	..	75
„ 85 and under 90 years		..	..	41

also eight at 90, two at 91, two at 92, two at 93, one at 94, one at 95, one at 96, and one at 101.

The rate per thousand of the population was 4·51 and the percentage of the total deaths was 37·0, as compared with 4·38 and 38·4 respectively the previous year.

**Infantile Mortality.**—There were 83 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 53, compared with 50 for England and Wales and 53 for the 126 great towns and county boroughs. (For further information see *Maternity and Child Welfare* page 18).

**Social Conditions.**—On the outbreak of war the expansion and building activity which had been going on during 1938 ceased. According to the Rate Books at the end of the year there were 22,613 inhabited houses, which is a drop of 2,229 compared with 1938, and has little reference to slum clearance in so far that only 93 houses were demolished.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly furnished particulars regarding the number of unemployed persons in Grimsby :—

Total live register in January, 1939 (including temporarily stopped claimants) ; males 5513 ; females 1060 .. ..	6573
--	------

Total live register in July, 1939 (including temporarily stopped claimants) : males 4282 ; females 512 .. ..	4794
--	------

Total live register in December, 1939 (including temporarily stopped claimants) : males 5664 ; females 1359 .. ..	7023
---	------

These figures shew an increase at the end of the year of 768 compared with the position in December, 1938, and it should be noted that Grimsby has not shared to a great extent in the relative prosperity which has come through the war to many other towns.

The major industry of Grimsby has suffered most severely through the diversion of fishing vessels to other ports necessitated by the war, and the number of cargoes landed at this port became a very small fraction of the normal. At the same time overseas general trade has stopped and many dock workers have been thrown out of employment for this reason.

The fall in the fishing from Grimsby has to some extent been counteracted by the recruitment of local seafaring men in the Royal Navy, where their services have been the subject of unstinted praise from the Government and the Naval Authorities. The unemployment problem has again been eased by the calling up of many men of military age for whom in Grimsby it would have been difficult to find appropriate work.

There were no marked epidemics of infectious disease during the year, and until the end of the year there was little to note as to the effect of the war on the health of the people. It was evident, however, that should air raids and alarms increase in frequency a rise in the infectious diseases rate would ensue.



## SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Public Health Officers.**—A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department is given on pages 6 and 7.

The part-time staff connected with the department remained as given in the report for 1938, pages 8 and 9.

The staff employed in the School Medical Service is set out in the section dealing with this subject on page 51.

Mr. C. R. Macdonald, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.O.G., took up duty on 1st August, 1939, as Consultant Obstetrician and Gynæcologist to the Borough, the appointment being a joint one with the Lindsey County Council.

Towards the end of November, 1939, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. A. Kerr), who held a commission in the R.N.V.R., was called up for active service.

Dr. D. J. Campbell, the V.D. Medical Officer and Pathologist, left to join H.M. Forces on 6th September, 1939. Two members of the clerical staff also joined H.M. Forces soon after the outbreak of war, their positions being filled temporarily by females.

**Laboratory Facilities.**—These remained as shewn on page 22 of the 1936 report.

**Ambulance Facilities.**—This service is as outlined on page 22 of the 1936 report. The ambulance service for the Borough continues to be adequate, and satisfactory arrangements are made for co-ordination.

**Nursing in the Home.**—The Queen's Nurses of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution continue to do good work for the local authority. Under a new agreement which came into operation on 1st January, 1939, an arrangement was made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to pay to the Institution a grant of £225 per annum for the first 5,000 visits and £10 for every 250 completed visits thereafter. They also receive a substantial annual donation from the Public Assistance Committee.

Under the above arrangement the Queen's Nurses attend cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and special cases of measles, whooping cough, etc., recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, and they are also available for the nursing of puerperal cases.

A summary of the work carried out by the staff of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution on behalf of the local authority is set out below.

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Maternity .. ..	55	544
Ante-natal .. ..	6	70
Post-natal .. ..	13	341
Gynæcological .. ..	6	136
Puerperal pyrexia .. ..	24	248
General .. ..	49	763

*Children under 5 years of age.*

				<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Medical	..	..	..	98	1177
Surgical	..	..	..	27	335
Discharging eyes	..	..	..	55	901
				<hr/>	<hr/>
	..	..		333	4515
				<hr/>	<hr/>

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.**—These remain as set out on pages 23 and 24 of the report for 1938, with the exception that on the outbreak of war the infant welfare centres at Watkin Street and at the Municipal Maternity Home were taken over and used as First Aid Posts. Arrangements were made to house these centres in alternative premises in the Cripples Guild Hall, Watkin Street, and in the Nuns-thorpe Infant School respectively.

The dental clinic previously held at Watkin Street Centre was transferred to Armstrong Street School.

**Municipal Hospitals.**—The following is a summary of the municipal hospitals, full descriptions of which have been given in previous reports :—

**CORPORATION HOSPITAL.**—This hospital consists of 76 beds for infectious diseases and 98 beds for pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis. The latter beds are augmented in the summer months by four huts.

During the year a new boiler-house was completed as part of a comprehensive scheme for the replacement of the existing heating and domestic hot water service. The war has interrupted the carrying out of this plan and there remains a great deal to be done. It should be noted that the maintenance costs of the present worn out system are exceedingly high and uneconomic, and this will continue until the replacement has been completed.

For fire fighting purposes an underground tank, formerly used in connection with the domestic sewage plant, has been adapted to form a large water storage reservoir, which has been approved by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

The dining and recreation room plan for tuberculous patients has had to be postponed indefinitely.

**SCARTH ROAD INSTITUTION.**—There has been no great change in the establishment and buildings, and the same disadvantages of overcrowding, inadequate staff and discomfort, especially for the nursing staff, exist. It is a matter for reproach that the inadequacy of the accommodation causes great difficulty in the proper classification of patients.

Work had just commenced on the foundations of the new Municipal Hospital prior to the outbreak of hostilities when the whole project had to be abandoned. This was a great setback to the health services of the borough as the building of this hospital would have removed the present unsatisfactory buildings at this institution.



It is hoped that the appointment of a resident medical officer to this institution will be an accomplished fact before the issue of the 1940 report.

**MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.**—This home of 38 beds was fairly well utilised during the year, and in it there were 464 births. No additions or alterations were made here.

**SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, LACEBY.**—This small hospital of 20 beds has been kept in a good state of repair and in a fit state to admit cases, if the need arose, at a few hours notice.

During the summer the hospital was used as a camp for the children attending the Occupation Centre for mental defectives.

**Voluntary Hospitals.**—A description of the Grimsby and District Hospital has been given in previous reports, and on pages 24 and 25 of last year's report.

On the outbreak of war plans were being prepared for a new out-patient and other departments on land leased to the hospital by the Grimsby Corporation. Unfortunately, this scheme had to be deferred.

The full accommodation of 189 beds has been maintained throughout the year, and notwithstanding the necessity of keeping beds empty during the last four months of the year, there has been a decrease of only 38 in the number of patients treated and a decrease of 193 in new out-patients, but an increase of 1,134 out-patient attendances is recorded.

In addition to the above, 219 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the Hull Royal Infirmary—99 in-patients and 120 out-patients. The approximate number of out-patient attendances was 360.

**Poor Law Medical Out Relief.**—The medical officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Medical Relief Districts remain as on page 29 of last year's report, and there has been no change in the nature of their work since the transfer of the duties of the Poor Law Authority to the County Borough.

The number of attendances on persons in receipt of poor law medical relief during the year ended 31st December, 1939, was :—

			At Surgery.	At Home.	Medicine supplied without seeing patient.
No. 1 District	..	..	954	1566	1312
No. 2 District	..	..	1858	1242	181

**Care and Treatment of Mental Defectives.**—The development of this branch of the health services has continued throughout the year and would now appear to be on a satisfactory basis.

The number of new cases referred during the year was 107. Co-operation with the police, magistrates and the Public Assistance Committee has been maintained throughout the year. Requests for advice have been received from many different sources presenting difficulties of a very varied character.

The return of cases, including the new cases referred to above, for which the department has been responsible during the year is as follows :—

In Certified Institutions on 1/1/1939	..	..	..	110
Sent to Institutions during year	..	..	..	46—156
In Public Assistance Institutions	..	..	..	37
On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	5
Under Guardianship.. ..	..	..	..	23
Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	71
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	126
Action incomplete on 31/12/1939	..	..	..	43
				<hr/> 461 <hr/>

*Not included in the above :—*

Discharged from certificate during year	..	..	..	1
Died during year .. ..	..	..	..	9
Withdrawn or removed from area	..	..	..	28
				<hr/> 38 <hr/>

In addition to the above, 28 school children were referred for examination during the year.

No beds are available for this local authority at Harmston Hall Colony or its ancillary branches. The last few vacancies were filled by patients from Bracebridge Mental Hospital, who were transferred in accordance with emergency requirements.

The 16 cases under guardianship at the beginning of the year are now increased to 23. Eight new cases were placed under guardianship during the year but one of the original cases was transferred to an institution. Conditions in most of the homes are considered satisfactory, although one is definitely below the general standard and one guardian is not giving entire satisfaction. In these last two cases pressure is being brought to bear on the guardians. Visitation is the duty of the Petition Officer.

Supervision of defectives living in their own homes has been carried on during the year as far as conditions permit. Very few of the patients are in work, but a number are occupied in household duties.

The Occupation Centre continued its valuable work until the outbreak of war. 26 children attended the Centre during the year, but in consequence of changes in their home circumstances two of the older boys have been admitted to institutions.

Two children from Cleethorpes continued in attendance while the Centre was open, the Lindsey County Council contributing a fixed sum for each child.

The summer camp was held for 3 weeks in June and July, and was a great success.



In view of the present emergency the plans for the new building have been laid aside for the duration of the war. It is hoped that a temporary Centre will shortly be opened.

Eight patients were on Licence during the year, but one patient was discharged from certificate; three others were returned to institutions but one was again placed out on Licence during the year. Thus five patients were on Licence at the end of the year.

**Mental Treatment Act, 1930.**—The special clinic under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, has continued during the year under Dr. Macarthur, Medical Superintendent of Bracebridge Mental Hospital, Lincoln, at the Grimsby and District Hospital.

Private practitioners continue to refer to the clinic such of their patients as are in need of specialised advice and treatment. Cases presenting a variety of problems are referred by this department. The clinic continues to do valuable work.

The Secretary-Superintendent's figures for the year are 25 new cases and 2 re-attendances as compared with 31 the previous year.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**—I am indebted to Dr. J. W. Hepburn, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, for supplying the following report :—

**HEALTH VISITING.**—Home visiting was maintained at practically the same level as in 1938, despite the fact that the full complement of health visitors was not available until April, 1939, when an addition to the staff was obtained by the training of a former school nurse. At this time, too, a pupil health visitor joined the staff and was given practical training at the various clinics. Her services, however, were lost in October owing to the temporary closure of the health visitors' training school in Hull and her consequent transfer to attend the Birmingham course.

A total of 26,559 home visits was made, as compared with 26,926 in 1938.

**MIDWIVES.**—Of the 30 midwives who notified their intention to practice, 14 were in the local authority's service, the remaining 16 were in independent practice.

The staff of the municipal midwifery service was reduced by one, leaving a total of 13, namely 10 midwives, 2 relief midwives and a superintendent.

1,041 domiciliary confinements were conducted as follows :—739 by the municipal midwives, 191 by a voluntary association's midwives and 111 by independent midwives. 489 confinements took place in institutions. Medical aid was summoned by district midwives in 293 cases.

Owing to the outbreak of war and the evacuation of expectant mothers, it was found necessary to send three of the municipal midwives into a reception area to serve in an emergency maternity home. By the middle of October, however, the midwives' services were no longer required and they returned to their duties here.

The municipal midwifery service made 5,296 ante-natal visits, 13,005 nursing visits and 1,028 special visits, a total of 19,329 home visits as compared with 22,083 in 1938 ; there was a decrease of 14 in the number of confinements attended by them.

The superintendent midwife paid 35 visits of inspection to municipal midwives and 12 to independent midwives.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—There were four maternal deaths, making a maternal mortality rate of 2.48. Of these deaths, one was due to sepsis following abortion, the other causes being (*a*) eclampsia, (*b*) post-partum hæmorrhage and adherent placenta and (*c*) pyelitis of pregnancy and dystocia (craniotomy). Case 'c' was confined in the Municipal Maternity Home but was not the responsibility of the staff of the Home.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**—31 cases were notified during 1939, the case rate being 19.2. Six cases were notified from the Municipal Maternity Home. Sixteen cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital, eleven were nursed in their own homes, special nursing being provided by the local authority, and four at the Municipal Maternity Home. There was a fatal issue in only one case.

**ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**—28 cases were referred for treatment, all of which received treatment at the orthopædic department of the Grimsby and District Hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee paid their proportion of the cost incurred.

The types of cases referred were rickets, genu-valgum, torticollis, congenital dislocation of hip, contracture of fingers due to burns, talipes, etc.

**UNMARRIED MOTHERS.**—A voluntary association provides for the care of unmarried mothers, some of whom are transferred to institutions outside this area. The local authority contributed towards the cost of maintenance of two unmarried mothers who were admitted to such institutions. Miss Hough, Matron of the Home of Help for Girls, continues to give very able assistance in this work.

**MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.**—In the early part of 1939 three homes were registered, but following the outbreak of war two homes closed down. The remaining home is registered for the reception of surgical and maternity cases and is satisfactorily run.

**NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.**—1,506 live births and 42 stillbirths were notified ; only a few of the total births were not notified, information concerning these being obtained from the local Registrar of Births and Deaths.

**INFANT MORTALITY.**—There were 83 deaths of infants under one year, the infant mortality rate being 53, as compared with 49 in 1938, and slightly higher than that for the rest of the country.

The chief causes of death were respiratory diseases, diarrhœa and enteritis, prematurity and congenital defects—a very different picture from that seen in the preceding four years,



<i>Percentage of infant deaths.</i>	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Prematurity .. ..	13·25	32·91	33·72	26·54	23·5
Congenital defects .. ..	28·91	21·52	13·95	24·77	25·3
Respiratory diseases ..	24·09	15·19	16·28	25·66	28·4
Diarrhœa and enteritis ..	15·66	12·65	13·95	6·3	—

Of the twelve deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis only three occurred during the diarrhœa season, and two of those three were associated with marasmus. Six of the other cases were associated with other diseases, namely, broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, toxæmia of the new born and infantile eczema.

The neo-natal death rate was 22·49 as compared with 28·58 in 1938. 35 infants died within one month of birth and accounted for 22·5% of the total infant deaths. The chief causes of death in this period were prematurity, congenital defects and injury at birth.

Measles, whooping cough and influenza caused four deaths.

STILL-BIRTHS.—Investigation of the 42 still-births notified was carried out as usual by the health visitors.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.—No treatment was given after June 30th. In the past treatment has been stopped during the summer months, but, owing to the inadvisability of having too many people collected together in an unprotected building in an evacuation area, the treatment at this clinic was not re-commenced. During the six months the clinic was open 36 new cases reported and there were 912 attendances.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.—The following table gives a comparison of attendances at infant welfare centres during the years 1935 to 1939 :—

	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Hamilton Street	10,923	17,524	17,795	16,467	17,888
Watkin Street	9,988	18,764	17,695	17,434	18,991
Nunsthorpe ..	7,159	9,101	8,457	9,255	9,410
Old Clee ..	4,671	5,557	2,140	—	—
Toddlers ..	1,701	2,110	1,277	1,010	—

The drop in attendance was caused by the order that attendances be restricted to not more than 20 at any one session and also by the fact that Watkin Street and Nunsthorpe infant welfare centres were taken over by the A.R.P. as first-aid posts. Alternative accommodation was found in the Cripples' Guild Hall, Watkin Street and Nunsthorpe elementary school, but this is most unsatisfactory—the rooms being either cold or too small. In Nunsthorpe, only one session was held instead of two, and the premises are so cramped as to render it impossible for the usual work to be carried on. No mothercraft classes were held at Nunsthorpe and Watkin Street infant welfare centres after August, 1939.

Voluntary workers and members of the women's V.A.D. again rendered much invaluable assistance at all the clinics, but there was a marked falling off in the attendance of voluntary workers in September owing to the claims made upon the workers' time by war organisations.



MOTHERCRAFT.—The weekly mothercraft classes held at Nunsthorpe and Watkin Street clinics ceased in August, 1939, but during the period January to August much was done at both those clinics and at Old Clee in cookery classes, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.—The usual distribution of milk, free or at reduced cost, went on in 1939. An attempt was made to take over the Milk Marketing Board's scheme, but without success, partly owing to the non-co-operation of the local dairymen and partly to the cumbersome nature of the scheme itself; it was, moreover, rendered impossible owing to the fact that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee did not advocate the distribution of any milk other than pasteurised or tuberculin-tested.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.—These were held as usual at Nunsthorpe, Hamilton Street and Watkin Street once weekly until August, 1939, thereafter toddlers had to be seen during infant welfare sessions, except at Hamilton Street where the usual weekly consultation clinic was held. 593 cases made 1,701 attendances.

TEST-FEEDING CLINIC.—These were held as usual once each week at Nunsthorpe, Watkin Street and Hamilton Street until August, 1939, thereafter at Hamilton Street only. 448 test-feeds were carried out.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—Four sessions were held weekly, two at Nunsthorpe and two at Watkin Street until August, 1939, when the Nunsthorpe clinics were transferred to the Maternity Home and the Watkin Street clinics to Hamilton Street. At the district clinic there were 587 new cases and 1,985 attendances. At Nunsthorpe 346 new cases and 1,873 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.—At the two post-natal clinics 196 cases made 348 attendances.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—488 cases were admitted and 464 cases were delivered, 433 by midwives and 31 by doctors. 80 cases were admitted for ante-natal treatment and 4 cases were admitted after delivery. In 124 cases medical aid was called for, 2 ante-natal, 24 during labour, 50 lacerated perineum, 28 puerperium and 19 for babies. Eight cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and five were transferred to the Corporation Hospital.

Three maternal deaths occurred: two of these were emergencies, one dying undelivered within a few minutes of admission, and the other dying within a few hours after admission and delivery, from carcinoma of the sigmoid colon. The third case was a private one and died from pyelitis, after a very difficult labour in which craniotomy was performed.

There were 22 still-births and 8 infants died within 10 days of birth, 6 very premature and 2 from inter-cranial hæmorrhage.

In August, 1939, Mr. C. Roy Macdonald commenced duty as Medical Superintendent at the Municipal Maternity Home and consultant-obstetrician for the Home and the district. This is a full-time appointment and shared by Lindsey County Council.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.—During the year 58 cases were referred from the toddlers' clinics to the consultant ophthalmologist. Glasses were prescribed in 37 cases and 17 cases received assistance with the cost of the glasses provided.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—28 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. Of this number two cases were still under treatment at the end of the year, 26 cases made good recovery, and there was no apparent damage to sight.

HOME-HELP SERVICE.—Home helps were employed to assist in 64 cases during the year and their services were allowed free of charge in 44 of these cases.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Mr. L. N. Alley, Senior Dental Officer, gives the following report of work done by his department for maternity and child welfare cases. This department is now staffed by the senior dental officer, two assistant dental officers and three dental attendants and one-fifth of its time is devoted to work for the maternity and child welfare department.

145 sessions were held during the year at which the following work was done :—

	Attend- ances.	Teeth Extracted.	Gas N <sub>2</sub> O.	Local.	Fillings.	Dentures fitted.	Dressings, Scaling, etc.
Adults—358	756	1720	209	31	4	90	13
Infants—135	157	395	121	5	8	—	8

EVACUATION.—Owing to the fact that part of Grimsby was declared an evacuation area, on the day following the outbreak of war 34 expectant mothers accompanied by 40 children under school age and 13 of school age were transferred to Mablethorpe, where an emergency maternity unit had been established. Of these women only ten remained in the reception area for confinement, all the others returning to their own homes within one to three weeks despite the fact that the services of a health visitor and three municipal midwives known to the women were available to them in the reception area.

Trickle evacuation plans were made but owing to the lack of co-operation of the mothers, the scheme has been a complete failure ; even those women who signified their willingness to proceed to a reception area failed to go away when the cars sent to convey them had already arrived at their homes.

Thanks are due to the W.V.S. and A.R.P. department from whom transport facilities were obtained, after the first evacuation scheme had been carried out.



## SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

I am indebted to Mr. Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for preparing this section of the report :—

**Water.**—The public supply of water provided by the Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District Water Board proved to be adequate and satisfactory during the year. Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water proved its purity.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—Mr. J. V. Oldfield, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, reports that progress was made in the construction of the 4' 6" x 8' 6" reinforced concrete intercepting sewer, but the completion of this and the commencement of other schemes had to be postponed owing to the war.

A description of the sewerage of the Borough was given in the 1932 report.

**Rivers and Streams.**—The River Freshney, the only watercourse in the Borough, does not receive any factory effluents.

**Closet accommodation.**—In 1939 the pail closets in Clee Ward were converted and only a small number remain in other outlying parts of Grimsby, where sewers are not available.

Steady progress was made in the provision of flushing apparatus to hand flushed water closets.

**Public Cleansing.**—Mr. R. C. Birch, Cleansing Superintendent, has supplied the information regarding refuse collection and disposal.

This year the tonnage of refuse collected weekly (in some cases bi-weekly) has decreased by 985 tons to 23,275 tons. Over 405 tons of waste paper, etc., were collected from business premises, later baled and then sold.

8,227 tons of refuse were dealt with at the Incinerator and 14,492 tons disposed of by controlled tipping.

As directed by the Ministry of Supply a recovery scheme of usable waste materials was inaugurated after the outbreak of hostilities.

**Sanitary Inspection.**—The sanitary inspectors made the following inspections regarding :—

Accumulations .. ..	172	Animals .. ..	75
Ashbins .. ..	1266	Caravans .. ..	25
Dirty houses .. ..	215	Dirty persons .. ..	19
Drainage .. ..	4342	Drain tests .. ..	30
Factories .. ..	673	Infectious diseases.. ..	473
Offensive smells .. ..	244	Offensive trades .. ..	507
Outworkers .. ..	41	Passages .. ..	2151
Places of entertainment .. ..	22	Piggeries and stables .. ..	347
Sanitary conveniences .. ..	442	Public conveniences .. ..	1127
Rats and Mice .. ..	807	Shops (Shops Act).. ..	160
Smoke observations .. ..	49	Verminous premises .. ..	299
Water supply .. ..	56	Various matters .. ..	254

*Housing.*

Houses and nuisances (Public Health Act) .. .. .	4165
Houses—Housing Act .. .. .	505
Overcrowding—Housing Act .. .. .	40
Slum Clearance—Housing Act .. .. .	209
Temporary dwellings .. .. .	73

*General.*

Complaints received and investigated .. .. .	843
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease .. .. .	384

*Notices.*

Many matters were settled and much work completed as a result of interviews by the inspectors. 1,675 informal notices, 193 legal notices were served (98 under the Public Health Act, 13 under the Grimsby Corporation Act, 2 under the Shops Act and 80 under the Housing Act).

Repairs and improvements effected under the Housing and Public Health Acts :—

Accumulations cleared .. .. .	29	Ashbins provided .. .. .	637
Bathrooms (new) .. .. .	2	Ceiling and wall plaster repaired .. .. .	176
Ceilings raised .. .. .	3	Damp proof courses (new) .. .. .	22
Chimneys repaired .. .. .	54	Door steps (new) .. .. .	19
Doors repaired .. .. .	110	Drains repaired .. .. .	94
Drains cleared .. .. .	632	Eaves gutters repaired .. .. .	178
Drains (new) .. .. .	16	Floors repaired .. .. .	179
Fireplaces repaired .. .. .	138	Houses cleansed .. .. .	8
Handrails re-fixed .. .. .	14	Pantries (new) .. .. .	4
Internal water supply provided .. .. .	6	Passages re-paved .. .. .	38
Ranges (new) .. .. .	14	Rain water pipes repaired .. .. .	60
Roofs repaired .. .. .	318	Sinks provided .. .. .	12
Stairways repaired .. .. .	14	Walls, rendered and pointed .. .. .	71
Water closets repaired .. .. .	302	Water closets (new) erected .. .. .	5
W.c. cisterns (new) fixed .. .. .	86	Washing coppers repaired .. .. .	50
Windows, cords, repaired .. .. .	255	Water pipes repaired .. .. .	41
Yard walls re-built .. .. .	110	Yard gates repaired .. .. .	24

**Offensive Trades.**—These were inspected regularly, the chief complaint against a few was the nuisance caused by offensive smells. Further action is being taken against a gut scraper.

**Factories.**—During the inspections the principal defects have been the failure to cleanse the walls of the work rooms and the maintenance of the sanitary conveniences in a clean condition. No legal proceedings were taken in 1939.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—There were four registered common lodging houses in the Borough. During the year the byelaws were re-drafted.

**Rag Flock Acts.**—Four informal samples of rag flocks examined by the Public Analyst were genuine. Rag flock is not made in Grimsby.

**Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act.**—Six inspector's samples of fertilizers and one sample of feeding stuff were taken in 1939. A sample of Flaked Maize was deficient in oil (48%) and albuminoids (5.5%).

The other samples were genuine.

**Places of Public Entertainment.**—The sanitary conveniences were kept in a clean condition.

**Shops Act.**—Minor defects were found during inspections, which were remedied by informal action, except in two instances when legal notices were served.

**Camping Site.**—There is no camping site in the Borough.

**Army Billets.**—These were inspected and the inspectors have co-operated with the military authorities in regard to sanitary matters.

**Rat Repression.**—7,300 rats were delivered to the Corporation Destructor during 1939, 2,000 less than in 1938, but the inspections made by the inspectors increased. Defects were remedied, preventive and repressive measures adopted as a result of these visits. During the National Rat Week publicity was given to the provisions of the Act in the local press.

**Smoke Abatement.**—Until the outbreak of war factory chimneys were observed for excessive smoke emissions and appropriate action taken. The contents of the soot gauge in Grant Thorold Park have been examined monthly.

**Swimming Baths.** Five samples of bath water were examined bacteriologically from the two public baths in the borough. Three samples were unsatisfactory and two fairly satisfactory. At the end of the year arrangements had been made for the installation of a continuous filtration plant at the Eleanor Street bath.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**—64 houses, of which 6 were Council houses, were found to be bug infested, and all these premises were effectively disinfested by the methods described in the 1938 Annual Report. The usual precautions were taken when the contents of 31 houses in slum clearance areas were moved to new houses.

**Schools.**—A satisfactory supply of water was available in every school in the borough. The sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at some schools still require modernizing.

No school was closed for infectious disease.

**Public Conveniences.**—An obsolete men's convenience was closed and a new public convenience for men and women was opened in Humber Street. Facilities for hot baths were provided in the women's section.



## SECTION D.—HOUSING.

I am indebted to Mr. Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the preparation of this part of the report :—

251 houses were erected in the borough during 1939.

93 houses were demolished as a result of slum clearance.

24 houses were demolished for sundry business purposes.

During 1939, 10 Clearance Orders (Nos. 75—84) were made involving 38 houses, but owing to the war the Public Enquiry was cancelled, and further activities in slum clearance were suspended.

Most of the repairs to houses were carried out as a result of informal action, but it was also necessary to serve 80 statutory notices. During the first few months of the war, owners of property showed a marked reluctance to repair and improve houses owing to the uncertain possibilities of the future.

A scheme was prepared for the repair of properties damaged by enemy action, which is briefly outlined below :—

- (a) Sanitary inspectors inspect damaged houses, prepare reports, repair orders and official returns.
- (b) Orders are sent to the Borough Engineer to effect “ First aid ” repairs and the engineering assistants supervise repair work.
- (c) Sanitary inspectors billet homeless persons or find other houses when the previous homes are badly damaged.

A survey was made of the borough by the inspectors during the last quarter of the year and a register compiled of the several hundreds of vacant houses in the borough. To obviate delay in finding new houses for homeless families the register was continually revised and kept up to date.

## SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has prepared this section of the report :—

Inspections made by the sanitary inspectors included :—

Cowsheds .. .. .	116	Dairies and milkshops ..	1032
Bakehouses .. .. .	326	Fish curers' premises ..	296
Fishmongers' shops .. ..	83	Food preparing places ..	306
Fried fish shops .. .. .	415	Greengrocers' shops ..	457
Grocers' shops .. .. .	42	Ice cream makers and	
Markets .. .. .	311	vendors' premises ..	466
Meat shops and stalls ..	2831	Slaughterhouses ..	6381
Restaurants .. .. .	14		

**Milk supply.**—The veterinary surgeons of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries carried out clinical examinations of the milk beasts in the Grimsby cowsheds. One cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

The inspection of cowsheds and dairies and the sampling of milk were performed by the sanitary inspectors.

During the year a survey was made and it was found that 15 per cent. of the borough's milk supply was not treated in some form by heat. 35 per cent. was properly pasteurised; 28 per cent. was "sterilised"; 16 per cent. flash pasteurised and 6 per cent. of the town's supply was tuberculin tested milk.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.—The number of cowsheds was the same as in 1938, and there was a slight decrease in the number of milk purveyors registered. With some exceptions, the general standard of cleanliness maintained was good.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—Licences issued in 1939 :—

Producers of Accredited Milk	7	Pasteurisers of Milk	..	..	6
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested		Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	..		4
Milk .. .. .	4	Supplementary—Dealer in			
Dealers in Accredited Milk	8	Accredited Milk	..	..	1

35 samples of accredited milk were tested and all but one were satisfactory—(Methylene Blue Test).

10 samples of pasteurised milk were tested by the Phosphatase test and four gave unsatisfactory reactions, 18 samples of pasteurised milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination and four failed to reach the standard of cleanliness required. (B. Coli present in each sample).

It was necessary to give the producers of these bad samples strong warnings. Further samples indicated definite improvements.

**Meat and Food Inspection.**—The sanitary inspectors made regular inspections at the private slaughterhouses, markets, meat shops and stalls, fish curers, food preparing places, ice cream shops and other food shops and stores in the borough.

Certificates were issued for the export of dried fish to Spain, South America and Greece.

The carcasses and offals of 23,443 animals were examined in the private slaughterhouses.

98 bullocks, 94 heifers, 346 cows, 464 pigs and 5 calves were found to be tubercular in varying degrees. The total condemnation of the carcasses and organs of 34 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bullocks, 14 pigs and 2 calves was necessary.

176 bullocks, 66 heifers, 75 cows, 155 sheep, 257 pigs and 6 calves were found to be affected with other diseases, often localised, but it was necessary to condemn the carcasses and offals of 2 heifers, 2 bullocks, 2 cows, 21 sheep, 21 pigs and 5 calves.

Total weight of meat condemned was approximately 30 tons.

Other food condemned included :—

3,033 tins of fruit, milk, fish, meat, etc., 480 table jellies, 19 jars of meat paste, 52 rabbits, 2 stones fish, 50 lbs. sausages, 6 cwts. bacon and

ham, 1 tin of liquid eggs, 2 barrels pigs' maws, 1 barrel pigs' feet, 124 lbs. vegetables, 1 ton of fruit, 4 boxes of biscuits, 2 cases of margarine.

At the outbreak of war arrangements were made for the conversion of condemned foods into animal feeding stuffs.

**Food and Drugs Act.**—213 samples were analysed and 21 were found to be adulterated (9·9%).

The genuine samples were:—87 milk, 3 dried milk, 3 condensed milk, 7 fresh cream, 5 cocoa, 2 coffee, 2 tea, 4 cheese, 4 butter, 4 lard, 2 jam, 4 potted beef, 1 brawn, 2 tinned peas, 2 table jellies, 1 mincemeat, 2 ground almonds, 2 candied peel, 2 sultanas, 5 beef sausages, 6 pork sausages, 2 pepper, 2 baking powder, 1 shredded beef suet, 2 chicken and ham paste, 1 figs, 1 dried apricots, 2 ground ginger, 1 malt vinegar, 1 sauce, 1 rum, 2 brandy, 2 whisky, 1 gin, 1 stout, 1 pale ale, 3 aspirin tablets, 3 tincture of iodine, 3 sal volatile, 4 paregoric, 1 iodine paint, 1 epsom salts, 1 olive oil, 4 ointments, 1 chemical food.

The adulterated samples were:—12 samples of milk shewed a fat deficiency (ranging from 3·7% to 50%).

6 samples showed the presence of added water (1·2 to 7·5).

1 sample of mincemeat contained Benzoic Acid.

2 samples of apricot pulp contained excessive quantities of sulphur di oxide.

Police court proceedings were taken in one case and the vendor was cautioned by the Bench. (First offender).

In other cases the vendors were warned and further samples were genuine.

**Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.**—1 sample of skimmed sweetened milk, 1 sample unsweetened evaporated milk and 1 sample of sweetened condensed milk were found to be genuine.

**Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.**—Three samples of dried full cream milk were genuine.

**Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in food) Regulations.**—194 samples were examined for the presence of preservatives and prohibited colouring matters and three of them did not comply with the regulations.

2 samples of apricot pulp contained excessive amounts of sulphur di oxide. 1 sample of mincemeat contained Benzoic Acid. Follow up sample was genuine.

**Artificial Cream Act, 1929.**—It was not necessary to take action under this Act.

**Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**—Capt. J. A. Foster, F.I.C., F.C.S., 23 Chapel Lane, Hull, analysed samples of food and water.

Bacteriological examinations were made at the Grimsby and District Hospital.



## SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**General.**—The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) was as shewn below :—

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet fever .. ..	141	119	—
Diphtheria .. ..	90	83	8
Enteric fever .. ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	27	6	59
			all forms
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	1	1	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	28	1	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	31	16	4
Erysipelas .. ..	26	15	—
Chicken pox .. ..	302	12	—
*Measles .. ..	10	2	1
*Whooping cough .. ..	1	28	7
Malaria (believed to be contracted abroad) ..	1	1	—

\* Notifiable as from 23rd October, 1939.

(Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939).

No notifications were received in regard to small-pox, cholera, typhus fever, plague or dysentery.

Table 4 on page 72 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Table 7 on page 75 gives a comparison of the death-rates and case rates for certain infectious diseases.

Influenza is not notifiable unless complicated by pneumonia, so there is no means of knowing the incidence of this disease during the period under review. Ten deaths were attributed to influenza (two in 1938), giving a death rate from this cause of 0·11 compared with 0·21 for England and Wales.

**Scarlet Fever.**—One hundred and forty-one notifications of scarlet fever were received, giving an attack rate of 1·55 compared with 1·89 for England and Wales. There were no deaths.

119 cases (84·3 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.



The following table shows the comparative prevalence of scarlet fever over a period of years :—

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths Regd.	Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.	No. of cases treated in Hospital.	Percentage removed to Hospital.
1930	91,440	320	3.49	1	.31	.01	244	76.2
1931	92,280	138	1.49	—	—	—	108	78.2
1932	92,250	67	0.72	—	—	—	51	76.1
1933	93,090	55	0.59	—	—	—	46	83.6
1934	93,700	183	1.95	—	—	—	136	74.3
1935	93,900	195	2.07	—	—	—	143	73.3
1936	93,690	211	2.25	1	0.47	0.01	154	72.9
1937	92,760	215	2.31	2	0.93	0.02	155	72.0
1938	92,320	185	2.00	—	—	—	149	80.5
1939	90,520	141	1.55	—	—	—	119	84.3

**Diphtheria.**—There were 90 notifications of diphtheria, giving an attack rate of 0.99 compared with 1.14 for England and Wales.

8 deaths occurred, giving a death rate of 0.08 compared with 0.05 for England and Wales. 83 cases (92 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

The table appended shows the prevalence of Diphtheria over a period of years :—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year;	Estimated Population.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths Regd.	Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.	No. of Cases treated in Hospital.	Percentage removed to Hospital.
1930	91,440	65	0.71	2	3.07	.02	50	76.9
1931	92,280	59	0.63	7	11.86	.07	43	72.8
1932	92,250	127	1.37	6	4.72	.06	109	85.8
1933	93,090	84	0.90	4	4.76	.04	72	85.7
1934	93,700	61	0.65	2	3.27	.02	57	93.4
1935	93,900	55	0.58	3	5.45	.03	53	96.3
1936	93,690	48	0.51	2	4.16	0.02	47	97.9
1937	92,760	86	0.92	5	5.81	0.05	82	95.3
1938	92,320	126	1.36	3	2.38	0.03	119	94.4
1939	90,520	90	0.99	8	8.88	0.08	83	92.0

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**—During the year 790 school children and 332 pre-school children were immunised by the staff of the Health Department. The provision of immunisation material to general practitioners in necessitous cases continues.

**Enteric Fever.**—No cases were notified during the year.

**Pneumonia.**—The total number of notifications received was twenty-seven—23 of acute primary pneumonia and 4 of influenzal pneumonia—giving an attack rate of 0·29 as against 1·02 for England and Wales. Six cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital.

Deaths registered from all forms of pneumonia numbered 59, including nineteen from broncho-pneumonia in infants under one year of age. The notification of this disease is not satisfactory.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—One case—an infant of 7 months—was notified, which was removed to the Corporation Hospital and terminated fatally.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Twenty-eight cases of this disease were reported, compared with 31 in 1938. One case was admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The services of a nurse from the District Nursing Association is offered by the local authority in all cases nursed at home.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—There were notified 31 cases of puerperal pyrexia, giving a rate per thousand total births (i.e., live and still) of 19·20 as compared with 14·35 for England and Wales.

The department is now of opinion that this notification is being thoroughly carried out. When a case is nursed at home the services of a district nurse is offered by the local authority, but 16 of the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital. It is very desirable as a general rule that those in whom the pyrexia is due to sepsis should be admitted to hospital at an early stage.

**Erysipelas.**—Twenty-six cases of erysipelas were notified, 15 of which were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·28 as against 0·34 for England and Wales. Thirty cases occurred in 1938.

**Chicken Pox.**—There were notified 302 cases of chicken pox, compared with 911 in 1938. Twelve cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital.

**Small Pox.**—There were no cases of small pox or suspected small pox in Grimsby during the year. It is desirable that some national propaganda should be instituted pointing out the relative increased risk of encephalitis following primary vaccination if through carelessness or ignorance the latter is postponed to adult life.



**Vaccination.**—Of the 1,561 infants whose births were reported by the local Registrar to the Vaccination Officer during the year under review 402 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 25·7 per cent.

No vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

**Measles.**—Under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, measles was made notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939, and ten cases were notified by medical practitioners up to the end of the year.

An additional 37 cases were brought to the notice of the department by health visitors and school teachers. Every endeavour was made to educate the public regarding the dangerous character of this disease, and to admit to the Corporation Hospital cases where there was risk of complications, bad housing, etc. During the year 2 cases were thus admitted.

One death occurred giving a death rate from this cause of 0·01, which is the same as the national rate.

**Whooping Cough.**—This disease was also made notifiable as from 23rd October, 1939, but only one notification was received up to the end of December. 216 cases—as compared with 91 in 1938—were brought to the notice of the department by health visitors and school teachers, the majority occurring in the first quarter of the year. There were 7 deaths from this cause, giving a death rate of 0·07 for the borough; for England and Wales it was 0·03.

**Corporation Hospital.**—I am indebted to the Matron, Miss E. D. Mackenzie, R.R.C., for the following report in respect to the isolation side of this hospital:—

**SCARLET FEVER.**—119 cases were admitted from the borough and 23 from outside the borough. The average stay in hospital was 33·5 days as compared with 41·2 in 1938. Complications were:—Tonsillitis 1, diphtheria 1, otorrhœa 2, abscess neck 1, adenitis 4, measles 3 and chicken pox 1.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—83 cases were admitted from the borough and 126 from outside the borough. There were 11 deaths, seven of which were Grimsby patients. This gives a case mortality of 5·3 as compared with 4·6 for 1938. The average stay in hospital was 48·7 days as compared with 50·7 in 1938. In no case was it necessary to perform tracheotomy. Complications were:—palatal paresis 14, otorrhœa 6, neck muscles paresis 1, strabismus 3, rheumatism 1, myocarditis 1, dermatitis 1, follicular tonsillitis 2, bradycardia 5, impetigo 5, adenitis 2, rhinorrhœa 1, serum rash 6, and diaphragmatic paralysis 1.

**PUERPERAL CASES.**—16 cases were admitted from the borough and 17 from outside areas. There were six deaths, four of which were Grimsby cases. The complications in this type of case are many and varied, and blood transfusion has often to be resorted to.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—15 cases were admitted from the borough and one from an outside area. The average stay in hospital was 22 days, as compared with 24·3 in 1938.



WHOOPING COUGH.—28 cases were admitted from the borough and one from an outside area, the latter terminating fatally. The average stay was 44·6 days, as compared with 20·3 in 1938. Complications were :—Bronchial pneumonia 7. Patients admitted from Scartho Road Infirmary had—eczema 1, impetigo 3, scabies 2, and chicken pox 1.

MEASLES.—2 cases were admitted from the borough and 2 from outside areas. There were no deaths, and the average stay in hospital was 12·2 days as compared with 19·2 days in 1938.

RUBELLA.—3 cases were admitted from outside the borough. Average stay in hospital was 16 days.

CHICKEN-POX.—12 cases were admitted from the borough and one from an outside area. The average stay was 41 days. There were no deaths and no complications.

PNEUMONIA.—15 Grimsby cases were admitted, also two from outside the borough. There were six deaths, 5 of which were Grimsby patients. Average stay was 25 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.—No cases were admitted during the year, but one case of para-typhoid B. was admitted from outside the borough. Duration of stay was 33 days.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—4 cases were admitted, one of which was a Grimsby patient. The latter case—an infant of 7 months—terminated fatally.

Other diseases admitted were :—Mumps 1, marasmus 1, diplococcal infection 1, mastitis 1, Weil's disease 1, encephalitis 1, gonorrhœa 1, bronchitis 6, laryngitis 3, Vincent's angina 3, erythema 7, gummata 1, shingles 1, food rash 4, influenza 1, tonsillitis 7, pemphigus 1, enteritis 2, malaria 3, streptococcal throat 1, acidosis 1, tuberculosis 2, ophthalmia neonatorum 1 (baby died after 6 days).

Cases admitted from the Services were :—*Royal Air Force*—Polio-myelitis 1. *Royal Navy*—Diphtheria 2, scabies 5. *Army*—Parotitis 4, tonsillitis 2, scarlet fever 2, scabies 22, erysipelas 1, diphtheria 2, influenza 1, food rash 1, German measles 1, and observation typhoid 1.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths in Grimsby due to cancer was 165, giving a death-rate of 1·82 compared with 1·66 for England and Wales.

On the 29th March, 1939, the Cancer Act, 1939, came into force, and each local authority was called upon to formulate a scheme for the better diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which was to be forwarded to the Minister of Health not later than March, 1940.

Before the Bill for the Act was introduced considerable progress had been made in the preparation of a joint scheme for the treatment

of cancer in Lincolnshire. In my report to the Council it will be remembered that representatives of the three County Councils and two County Boroughs in Lincolnshire had formulated a scheme in which there would be four radium and deep X-ray centres in the county. Three were to be at voluntary hospitals at Grimsby, Scunthorpe and Lincoln, and one at a new municipal hospital at Boston.

Several conferences took place for the purpose of considering a joint county scheme for the treatment of cancer, but in consequence of the outbreak of war and the Treasury's embargo upon capital expenditure the Minister of Health issued Circular 1884 extending by one year the period during which schemes under the Cancer Act must be submitted to the Ministry. It had been stated, however, that the extension of time for the submission of schemes did not preclude local authorities from proceeding with the matter if they felt they were able to do so, but it was suggested by the Ministry that having regard to the exigencies of the war, local authorities in Lincolnshire might think it best to leave the formulation of the county scheme in abeyance.

Having regard to the progress which had been made at the Scunthorpe Hospital in the erection of the buildings for a treatment centre, the joint committee decided to approve the establishment of a deep X-ray centre at that Hospital as a first step towards the inauguration of the complete county scheme.

Cases at present requiring radium or deep X-ray therapy are either sent by the Public Assistance Committee to the Sheffield Radium Centre by arrangement with the medical director, or by the voluntary hospital to Leeds General Infirmary.

An analysis of the 165 deaths from cancer during 1939, shewing localisation, age and sex distribution is here given :—

	Under 15		25—45		45—65		65 & over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M.	F	M	F	M	F
Buccal cavity and pharynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	3
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	—	—	2	1	26	12	27	25	55	38
Respiratory organs..	—	—	2	—	6	1	2	—	10	1
Uterus .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	5	—	14
Other female genital organs .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Breast .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	13
Male genito-urinary organs .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	13	—
Skin .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Other or unspecified organs .. ..	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	1	6	3
Totals ..	2	—	5	3	36	34	45	40	88	77

**Prevention of Blindness.**—Under section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council adopted the model scheme as set out in Circular 1621 of the Ministry of Health. The scheme came into operation on the 1st January, 1939, and the following scale was recommended :

“ *Free* treatment to be given where the family income (after deducting rent and rates) does not exceed 9s. 0d. in respect of each adult, 6s. 0d. for the first child, and 5s. 0d. for each additional child.

“ *Half* payment to be made where the family income (after deducting rent and rates) does not exceed 17s. 6d. for each adult, and 5s. 0d. for each additional child.

“ Over this scale the *full* payment to be made.”

For the purposes of making the assessment, the full cost of in-patient treatment may be reckoned as 5/- per week, but in regard to spectacles the full price will be the actual cost unless the former be over 7s. 6d., which only occurs in exceptional cases.

Eight persons were notified to the department as being threatened with blindness or suffering from disease or injury to the eye. Three of these were provided with spectacles after examination by the ophthalmologist, and two persons were treated for the removal of cataract. In the remaining cases no treatment was found to be necessary.

The welfare of the blind is delegated by the Council to the Grimsby Society for the Blind, who do excellent work. The work under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, is delegated to the society.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE SHEWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1939 FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1—5	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	2	5	4	—	1	—	2
10—15	—	1	2	3	—	1	1	—
15—20	6	11	6	7	1	4	1	2
20—25	5	6	3	—	3	2	—	—
25—35	13	10	2	5	8	7	1	—
35—45	9	7	1	—	9	6	—	—
45—55	12	2	—	—	9	—	—	—
55—65	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	1
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	51	39	25	20	36	21	3	6

TOTAL NEW CASES .. 135

TOTAL DEATHS .. 66

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population Pulmonary .. .62

" " " Non-Pulmonary .10

" " " All Forms .. .72

Included in the deaths were 6 cases that had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. The proportion of non-notified deaths therefore is 9.0, as compared with 7.2 per cent. in 1938.

NON-NOTIFICATION.—The number of primary notifications received per 1,000 of the population, and the ratio of non-notified deaths for the past few years, are shewn below :—

Year.	Total primary notifications.	Notifications per thousand of population.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1922	109	1.30	45%	—	—
1932	197	2.13	14%	6.6%	7.5%
1933	176	1.89	15%	5.6%	10.1%
1934	221	2.35	11%	7.0%	4.1%
1935	217	2.31	8%	5.4%	2.7%
1936	184	1.96	9%	4.7%	4.7%
1937	156	1.68	8%	8.0%	—
1938	154	1.66	7%	2.9%	4.3%
1939	135	1.49	9%	4.5%	4.5%

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The following table, as required by the Ministry of Health, is a general analysis of the work done by the Tuberculosis Department in the Dispensary, Burgess Street, during the year :—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				GRAND	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		TOTAL.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (exclud- ing contacts : (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not com- pleted .. (c) Non-tuber- culous ..	39	34	—	1	8	10	8	7	47	44	8	8	107	} 407
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	16	12	9	72	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	86	32	24	228	
B.—CONTACTS ex- amined dur- ing the year : (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not com- pleted .. (c) Non-tuber- culous ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	4	} 197
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	19	18	57	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	38	33	43	136	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as : (a) Recovered (b) Non-tuber- culous (in- cluding any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dis- pensary Register as tuberculous)	8	7	2	2	2	2	29	20	10	9	31	22	72	} 550
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	142	105	98	478	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	161	141	15	14	37	40	66	59	198	181	81	73	533	} 685
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	30	36	36	152	

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	..	704
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	..	10
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"		23
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	.. ..	60
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)		6699
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	.. .. .	Nil
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—		
	(a) Personal	.. .. .	85
	(b) Other	.. .. .	1300
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	.. .. .	387
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	.. .. .	928
10.	Number of :—		
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined :—		
	Positive	.. .. .	201
	Negative	.. .. .	592
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	.. .. .	2254
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	.. .. .	3
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	.. .. .	189
NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :—			
	(a) Provided by the Council	.. .. .	1
	(b) Provided by voluntary bodies	.. .. .	Nil



During the year 1,314 individual persons attended the Dispensary, making a total of 6,699 attendances, and the following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Total number of persons who attended.	Number of new Cases.	Total Attendances.
1923	444	205	2,708
1930	775	414	4,620
1931	768	455	7,019
1932	839	483	8,641
1933	773	440	8,723
1934	854	526	8,605
1935	1230	560	9,570
1936	1407	493	7,644
1937	1341	691	7,171
1938	1339	588	7,675
1939	1314	614	6,699

#### APPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

During the year under review 135 cases were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, as suffering from tuberculosis (all forms), and it is pleasing to record that, with the exception of one case who died from tuberculous pneumonia almost immediately after notification, each of these cases applied to the local authority for treatment.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

##### (a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

During 1939 applications were received from 74 new cases of tuberculosis, in addition to which must be added 3 definite cases discovered in the examination of contacts. In 1938, 85 new cases were found, also 3 definite contacts.

The following is the classification of these new cases, together with a comparison of the figures for previous years :—

	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	34	40	38	46	45
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	2	12	16	8	14
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case)	20	15	28	22	33
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case)	21	21	20	15	16

##### (b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 33 new cases diagnosed as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, in addition to which must be added the one definite case discovered in the examination of contacts. In 1938 42 new cases were found, also 2 definite contacts.

The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
1930	21	11	12	19	63
1931	25	8	18	28	79
1932	8	12	11	23	54
1933	13	6	11	18	48
1934	15	10	2	60	87
1935	8	9	9	39	65
1936	13	10	16	17	56
1937	5	4	13	10	32
1938	13	5	9	18	45
1939	6	3	8	17	34

CONTACTS.—The number of contacts examined has increased from 162 in 1938 to 197 in 1939. The latter figure represents a fraction over two contacts per pulmonary case.

HOME VISITS.—The number of Home Visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officer was 387. 85 visits were paid in consultation with the patient's private doctor, as compared with 90 in 1938.

EX-SERVICEMEN.—Under the supervision of the Dispensary staff at the close of the year were seven soldiers or sailors whose disease was held by the Ministry of Pensions to be attributable to, or aggravated by, service in the Great War.

NURSE'S VISITS.—The Senior Tuberculosis Nurse made a total of 928 visits during the year, as compared with 1,088 in 1938, to the homes of patients.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.—During the course of the year 793 specimens were examined in the Council's laboratories for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The following table shows the source from which the specimens were obtained :—

Tuberculosis Dispensary.		Specimens from Residential Institutions.				General Practitioners.	
		Corporation Hospital.		Infirmary Institution.			
Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
22	160	144	200	7	59	28	173

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.—During 1939 patients made a total of 495 attendances at this Clinic as compared with 419 in 1938.

X-RAY WORK.—During 1939, 2,254 cases were X-rayed and reported upon, as compared with 1,792 in the previous year.

The following table shews an analysis of the work done in this Department during the year :—

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Screening :— Pulmonary	886	732	57	53	1728
Films :— Pulmonary	299	184	20	23	526
Totals	1185	916	77	76	2254

### CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at the sanatorium remains as in the past four years.

ORTHOPÆDICS.—These cases are being cared for by Mr. R. Guy Pulvertaft. On discharge from the sanatorium they attend the out-patient department at the Grimsby and District Hospital. Patients are supplied with surgical appliances under the Corporation scheme, and also come under the care of the local Cripples Guild, through Miss Haig, organiser.

The following tables give particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., of persons treated at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital :—

		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939
<i>Admissions</i> :—	(a) Definite cases	145	167	146	140	112	125
	(b) Observation cases	54	33	39	43	30	30
	Total admissions	199	200	185	183	142	155
<i>Discharges</i> :—	(a) Definite cases	104	144	125	100	88	96
	(b) Observation cases	38	44	29	34	39	21
	Total discharges	142	188	154	134	127	117
<i>Deaths</i> :—	(a) Definite cases	30	19	26	32	31	33
	(b) Observation cases	4	1	—	6	1	4
	Total deaths	34	20	26	38	32	37

The following cases have been admitted during recent years on behalf of outside authorities —

			1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Adult Males	..	..	23	26	39	39	32	22
Adult Females	..	..	1	3	—	2	1	1
Children	..	..	2	1	4	1	2	5
Total admitted	..	..	26	30	43	42	35	28



The total number of cases admitted to the Tuberculosis Section of this Hospital during 1939 was 183, as compared with 177 in 1938.

		Grimsby cases.		Outside cases.	
		<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>	<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>
1933	..	23,795	13,901	5,163	2,911
		(Average daily number cases whole institution			.. 80)
1934	..	29,412	20,031	4,116	2,073
		(Average daily number cases whole institution			.. 92)
1935	..	29,388	19,790	5,825	3,750
		(Average daily number cases whole institution			.. 96)
1936	..	30,320	18,921	6,220	3,823
		(Average daily number cases whole institution			.. 99·8)
1937	..	29,953	21,117	6,481	4,310
		(Average daily number cases whole institution			.. 99·8)
1938	..	31,466	22,113	5,974	4,244
		(Average daily number cases whole institution			.. 102·1)
1939	..	28,645	21,143	6,203	4,065
		(Average daily number cases whole institution			.. 94·5)

**Care Committee.**—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was appointed in this County Borough in 1925, and its work has functioned with marked success since.

A sum of £5 per 1,000 of the population per annum in accordance with the Local Government Act, and set out in the explanatory Circular 1072, is available for the use of the Committee and this amounts to £470 per annum. In addition to this official grant the Committee has also a Special Fund, which assists in the provision of extra nourishment, dental treatment, clothing and footwear, bedsteads and bedding, and grants to patients receiving occupational therapy. The Special Fund is kept in a solvent condition by donations and efforts made by the Committee itself through dances, street collections, etc.

**Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.**—No action was taken during 1939 relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

**Public Health Act, 1936.**—No action was taken under Section 172 of this Act relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.



THE SOURCE OR SOURCES FROM WHICH INFORMATION AS TO THE CASES (MENTIONED ON THE PRECEDING PAGE) WAS OBTAINED SHOULD BE STATED BELOW.

Source of Information.	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars .. .. .	3	1
transferable deaths from Registrar-General .. .. .	—	2
Posthumous notifications .. .. .	—	—
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) .. .. .	—	—
Other Sources if any (specify) .. .. .	—	—



TABLE T. 2.  
TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN GRIMSBY AS COMPARED  
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE SINCE 1912.

Year.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.	GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.
	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.
1912	55	.72	1.02	80	1.05	1.37
1913	59	.73	.99	92	1.18	1.35
1914	68	.86	1.02	96	1.22	1.36
1915	75	1.03	1.14	113	1.56	1.51
1916	87	1.19	1.15	130	1.78	1.52
1917	77	1.05	1.21	105	1.43	1.60
1918	88	1.20	1.30	115	1.57	1.67
1919	74	.93	1.00	92	1.16	1.28
1920	86	1.04	.87	122	1.48	1.13
1921	87	1.05	.88	121	1.46	1.13
1922	89	1.06	.89	117	1.39	1.12
1923	82	.96	.84	102	1.24	1.06
1924	83	.97	.84	99	1.16	1.06
1925	77	.91	.83	98	1.21	1.04
1926	92	1.04	.77	127	1.43	0.96
1927	86	.97	.74	105	1.19	0.95
1928	72	.79	.75	102	1.12	0.92
1929	96	1.05	.79	115	1.25	0.95
1930	85	.93	.73	109	1.19	0.89
1931	85	.92	.74	108	1.16	0.89
1932	81	.87	.68	106	1.14	0.84
1933	71	.76	.69	89	.95	0.83
1934	58	.62	.63	72	.77	0.76
1935	61	.65	.60	74	.78	0.71
1936	49	.52	.58	64	.68	0.68
1937	53	.57	.58	63	.67	0.69
1938	61	.66	.53	69	.74	0.63
*1939	57	.62	.53	66	.72	0.63

\*R.G. Population 90,520





Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1939 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]



**Venereal Diseases.**—The treatment of these diseases was continued at the clinic at 38 Queen Street.

The following is a summary of the outstanding figures for the year :—

					1939.	Average for 3 previous years.
Early Syphilis	..	..	..	..	31	37
Late Syphilis	..	..	..	..	53	59
Congenital Syphilis	..	..	..	..	13	16
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	211	204
Non-specific Venereal Diseases			..	..	199	198
Attendances	..	..	..	..	9283	15182
Defaulters	..	..	..	..	163	125

There is an increase in the defaulter rate and a decrease in the attendances, both of which are almost entirely due to the rapid disappearance of symptoms brought about by the use of Sulphapyridine.

It was decided, after the outbreak of war, on compassionate grounds, to stop the practice of writing to male defaulters requesting their attendance, although the follow-up of female defaulters by letters and by visits by the clinic nurse has been maintained.

The omission of letters may also have had some bearing on the increased defaulter rate.

Patients from the more distant parts of the Lindsey area shew a high defaulter rate and are often irregular attenders, due to the fact that the financial assistance towards their travelling expenses given by the Lindsey County Council is only granted after enquiry into their financial status. This is apt to cause resentment through probing into the patient's private affairs, and embarrassment through the mistaken feeling of possible publicity regarding their need for treatment. In certain cases only an insufficient proportion of the cost of travelling is granted, and such patients are thereby forced to curtail the necessary frequency of their attendance.

Although the clinic and laboratory were without the services of the regular V.D. Medical Officer and Pathologist from early September to mid-December, the standard of treatment of patients and of laboratory work was well maintained, due in great part to the willing and efficient co-operation of the nursing and laboratory staff.

The number of serum tests and microscopical examinations carried out in the Venereal Diseases Laboratory totalled 9,214, of which 4,667 related to Grimsby patients. The number of specimens dealt with in 1938 was 9,228.

## SECTION G.—PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

The general description of the Port is still similar to that contained in the Annual Report for 1933.

### Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year.

Number inspected by the Medical Officer of Health .. ..	7
Number inspected by the Health Inspector .. ..	1,627
Number reported to be defective .. ..	253
Number of vessels on which defects were remedied .. ..	221
Number of vessels reported as having or having had during voyage infectious disease on board .. ..	1

**Canal Boats Act.**—During the year 50 canal boats were inspected and no case of infectious disease occurred on any of them. Infringements of the Act dealt with were :—

No certificate on board .. 12	Certificate not identifying owners with boat .. ..	1
Marks and numbers indistinct 9	Cabins needing painting .. ..	9
No marks and numbers .. 3	Defective stoves .. ..	3
Defective locker .. .. 1	No stove chimney .. ..	1
Defective cabin hatches .. 3	Leaking deckheads .. ..	2
Bunks needing lining .. 3	Tank cover missing .. ..	1
Without proper water vessels 1		

**Water Supply.**—The remarks appertaining to the water supply of the Port are similar to those made in the Annual Report of 1938.

**Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.**—The information under these Regulations is as described in the Annual Report for 1934, except in regard to paragraph 10 relating to venereal diseases.

The following cases of infectious sickness were landed from vessels during the year :—

	Passengers.	Crew.	Number of Vessels concerned.
Influenza .. ..	—	3	3
Diphtheria .. ..	—	1	1

There were no cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage and disposed of prior to arrival.

No cases of plague, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox or typhus occurred, nor were any plague infected rats discovered.

During the year a total of 271 attendances were made by 68 foreign seamen at the Grimsby Venereal Diseases Clinic. Of this number 10 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 36 from gonorrhœa and 2 from chancre, while 20 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

**Measures against Rodents.**—The number of rats destroyed during the year were as follows :—

	On Vessels.	In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.
No. of rats destroyed .. ..	197	2993
do. examined .. ..	46	2
do. found to be infected with plague ..	—	—

Eighteen black rats and 30 brown rats were sent for examination, and the report of the Analyst certified these rodents to be free from B. Pestis or other diseases.

280 traps were set by the Rat Searcher on 70 vessels, and 107 rats were caught, the balance of 90 rats being from fishing vessels, making a total of 197 rats destroyed.

It was not found necessary to take any measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels, or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port.

A total of 65 Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued, and it was not found necessary to fumigate any vessel under the International Sanitary Convention.

**Hygiene of Crew's Spaces.**—The classification of nuisances on vessels is shewn hereunder :—

Number of vessels inspected during the year .. .. .	1627
Defects of original construction .. .. .	nil
Structural defects through wear and tear .. .. .	222
Dirt, vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health ..	240

Sanitary improvements effected were :—

#### STEAMERS.

Ventilation improved .. .. .	4	Dirty food lockers cleansed ..	98
Lighting improved .. .. .	2	Dirty galleys, etc. ..	12
Decks repaired .. .. .	12	Dirty beds destroyed ..	36
Port frames repaired .. .. .	7	Verminous quarters fumigated	18
Portlights repaired .. .. .	13	Verminous quarters sprayed	15
Skylights repaired .. .. .	1	Qrs. painted wholly or in part	32
Bulkheads repaired .. .. .	6	Tanks repaired .. .. .	2
Floor repaired .. .. .	1	Tanks cleaned .. .. .	23
Door repaired .. .. .	1	W.c. basins renewed .. .. .	3
Bunks repaired .. .. .	6	W.c. basins repaired .. .. .	1
Lining or sheathing repaired ..	1	W.c. seats repaired .. .. .	2
Clothes lockers repaired .. .. .	8	W.c.'s cleansed .. .. .	41
Food lockers repaired .. .. .	8	W.c.'s painted .. .. .	40
Stoves repaired .. .. .	8	Wash-houses cleansed .. .. .	28
Dirty quarters cleansed .. .. .	41	Wash-houses painted .. .. .	23
Dirty bunks cleansed .. .. .	274	Clothes lockers provided ..	5

#### TRAWLERS.

Decks repaired .. .. .	6	Dirty food lockers cleansed ..	570
Chain pipe repaired .. .. .	1	Dirty galleys, etc. .. .. .	183
Skylights repaired .. .. .	3	Dirty beds destroyed .. .. .	555
Bulkheads repaired .. .. .	6	Verminous quarters fumigated	139
Bunks repaired .. .. .	38	Verminous quarters sprayed	1
Lining or sheathing repaired ..	16	Qrs. painted wholly or in part	188
Food lockers repaired .. .. .	3	Tanks cleaned .. .. .	21
Stoves repaired .. .. .	13	W.c. basins renewed .. .. .	2
Dirty quarters cleansed .. .. .	196	W.c.'s cleansed .. .. .	34
Dirty bunks cleansed .. .. .	1775	W.c.'s painted .. .. .	30
Dirty seat lockers cleansed .. ..	380	Wash-houses cleansed .. .. .	3
Dirty transom lockers cleansed	190	Wash-houses painted .. .. .	3
Trawler fumigations carried out on behalf of the Admiralty	..	..	25



**Crews' Quarters.**—The remarks appertaining to the condition of crews' accommodation are similar to those made in the Annual Report for 1938.

**Food Inspection.**—Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 :—

Nature of Article.	Weight.				Why Condemned	Whether Seized or Forfeited	How Disposed of.
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.			
<i>Quantities of Fish condemned :—</i>							
(1) Fish Market ..	751	14	2	1	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to the Meal Works
(2) Ex Rail ..	6	0	1	1	„	„	„
(3) Fish Curing Houses ..	6	13	1	1	„	„	„
					How disposed of		
<i>Quantities of Fish remaining unsold :</i>	1056	13	2	0	Sent to the Meal Works.		
	1599	8	0	1	For Salting Purposes.		

Three samples of strawberry pulp, jellied veal and brawn were submitted to the Analyst for examination under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1939, and were found to be free from preservatives.

There are no shell-fish beds in the area of the Port Health Authority. Oysters marketed in this district are derived from layings at Hunstanton and Brightlingsea.

**District.**—I am indebted to Mr. A. Martin, Chief Port Health Inspector, for details of the sanitary work carried out in the port district. 1,746 inspections and re-inspections have been made regarding defects and nuisances, 138 letters and informal notices were served on owners or occupiers, and the undermentioned sanitary improvements were effected during the year :—

#### GENERAL.

Washing facilities provided ..	2	Wash basin renewed ..	1
Defective floor relayed ..	1	New floor laid ..	1
Ventilation improved ..	1	Eave gutter repaired ..	1
Roofs repaired ..	2	Wall repaired ..	1
Windows repaired ..	2	Floors repaired ..	2
Staircase repaired ..	1	Eave gutter cleansed ..	1
Walls cleansed ..	68	Staircases cleansed ..	5
Staircase and landing limewashed	1	Premises limewashed ..	19
Offensive deposits removed ..	7	Offensive accumulations re-	
Offal removed and yard cleansed	1	moved and streets cleansed	4

## DRAINAGE.

New drains provided .. ..	2	New gully provided .. ..	1
Inspection chamber repaired ..	1	Down spouts repaired ..	5
Drains repaired .. ..	1	Inspection chamber cleansed	1
Drains cleansed .. ..	5	Gullies cleared and cleansed	8

## WATER CLOSETS.

New w.c.'s provided .. ..	13	New urinal provided ..	1
W.c. basin renewed .. ..	1	W.c.'s provided with water supply .. ..	2
Insanitary w.c.'s reconstructed	3	Insanitary w.c. abolished ..	1
Defective w.c.'s repaired ..	3	Soil pipe repaired .. ..	1
Cistern repaired .. ..	1	Roof repaired .. ..	1
Wall repaired .. ..	1	W.c.'s cleansed .. ..	69
Urinals cleansed .. ..	2	W.c.'s cleansed and limewashed .. ..	6

**Fish Market.**—The report referring to the fish market, fish market facilities and offensive trades is the same as that submitted in 1938. Work carried out included the following :—Fish merchants' stands cleansed 345 ; fish merchants' barrows cleansed 416 ; fish merchants' ice bins cleansed 337 ; new ice bins provided, 29 ; and fish curers' kits (lots) cleansed 343.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**—279 inspections and re-inspections were made, and 2,993 rats—997 black and 1,996 brown—were caught on premises.

A regular system of examination is carried out in stores, warehouses, etc., and if rats, or traces of rats, are found in any building orders are at once given for their clearance either by traps, poison or fumigation. Leaflets are distributed pointing out the obligations under the Act, also the penalties for non-compliance.

**Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.**—One notice was issued during the year.

**Shops Acts, 1912-1934.**—Periodical inspections were carried out under the above Acts.

**Factories Act, 1937.**—These premises are kept under constant supervision. A total of 1,255 inspections were made under this Act, and 78 written notices were served on occupiers. Defects found numbered 257, and of these 250 had been remedied at the end of the year. It was not necessary to institute any proceedings.

**SECTION H.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.****GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.****Report of the School Medical Officer for the Year 1939.**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

I beg to present the annual report of the School Medical Officer for 1939. It will be realised that this report represents work done under the administrative control of Dr. Kerr who left to join H.M. Forces towards the end of November.

Dislocation of normal conditions in the School Medical Services has been referred to in detail in the report.

During the year the Hope Street Clinic was almost completed, and it was decided that it should remain for the purpose for which it was originally designed. There was a suggestion that it should be used as a first-aid post.

The war has naturally restricted our schemes for extending and amplifying the School Medical Services, but there are still the following matters which I think might be considered in the near future :—

(1) The provision of special classes in the schools for feeble-minded children.

(2) The establishment of one or two central cleansing depots for children found verminous.

On behalf of Dr. Kerr I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the School Medical Services Sub-Committee, the Director of Education and the officials and teachers for their interest, co-operation and support throughout the year. The Director of Education takes a particular interest in this branch of the Education Services, and his advice and help have always been most welcome. I should also like particularly to thank Dr. W. G. Southey for his keenness and interest in general, and in particular for his work in compiling the major portion of this report.

J. M. VINE,

Acting School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,

St. James' House, Bargate, Grimsby.

May, 1940.



## GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*Chairman*—ALDERMAN J. H. CURRY, O.B.E., J.P.

*Deputy-Chairman*—ALDERMAN I. ABRAHAM, J.P.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION—

DR. J. STUART HAWNT.

## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman*—COUNCILLOR C. CANNING.

*Deputy-Chairman*—COUNCILLOR J. KEAY.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN J. J. SUTTON, J.P.

Alderman	J. H. CURRY, J.P.	Councillor	M. LARMOUR.
"	I. ABRAHAM, J.P.	"	W. ROBERTS.
Councillor	M. BLOOM.	"	W. H. WINDLEY.
"	J. H. CARR.	Mr.	A. COLLINSON.
"	G. ATKINSON.	Mrs.	D. KNOTT.
"	H. D. MITCHELL.	Mrs.	F. SNOWDEN.
	Mr. H. W. SHECKELL.		

## STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—

JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (With H.M. Forces).

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—

J. MILLER VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed 27-11-39).

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS—

W. G. SOUTHEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Miss R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER—

LEONARD N. ALLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

DENTAL OFFICERS—

C. F. SALT, L.D.S.

Miss H. M. STUART, L.D.S. (Appointed 1-10-39).

SCHOOL NURSES—

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*. NURSES E. RANDS,  
J. UPTON, H. BRYAN, A. ABBEY, E. WOULD, S. CHAPMAN.

DENTAL ATTENDANTS—

Miss R. HENFREY. Miss A. M. ROBERTS, Miss M. McNAMARA.

OFFICE CLERKS—

Miss J. COOKE, Miss M. GREEN.

MENTAL WELFARE VISITOR—

Miss E. M. WOULD

The average number of children on the register during 1939 up to the end of the Summer Term, i.e., up to the outbreak of war, was 12,409. At the end of the year it was estimated that of the school population 900 evacuable children remained in the reception areas and 6,802 remained in the evacuation area, while there were 4,674 children in the area scheduled as neutral.

### **Changes in medical services brought about by the war.**

(a) No changes attributable to the war occurred in the medical, dental and nursing staffs, and no member was transferred as a result of evacuation to reception areas. One School Nurse, Mrs. H. Bryan, proceeded to Birmingham in September to undergo training as a health visitor ; but she was replaced by a temporary nurse, Mrs. S. Chapman, who is still in the employment of the Education Authority.

Any A.R.P. duties on which members of the staffs were employed were performed in their spare time.

(b) The operation of the school health services were not restricted by the use of the school clinic or other premises for civil defence or other war purposes, with the exception that the dental clinic on the premises of the maternity and child welfare centre at Watkin Street was transferred to the Armstrong Street School upon the conversion of Watkin Street to a first aid post.

(c) Parents of children not attending school were notified as far as possible by school nurses in the course of their home visiting that both the ordinary and special clinics were open and functioning unchanged and were available for any child of school age that parents might care to bring.

(d) Precautions were taken against dangerous concentration of parents and children at any time on the clinic premises by a system of appointments working to a time table which proved both simple and effective. No provision for shelter has been made on the clinic premises, but two public air-raid shelters are within a couple of minutes' walk, so that in an emergency the clinic could be cleared and children and parents under shelter within a few minutes of the warning being sounded. That procedure was followed on the only occasion during the term when an air-raid warning was received while a clinic was actually in progress.

(e) Routine school medical inspection in abeyance throughout September by force of circumstances was resumed in October fairly completely in schools in the neutral area save for entrants for whom there was no provision of education, and incompletely in schools in the evacuation area owing to the difficulty of securing the attendance of children and parents. But it may be mentioned here that in spite of this difficulty a surprisingly good attendance was obtained

in most cases, showing the value that parents attach to medical inspection.

(f) Nutritional surveys were impossible to arrange in schools from September to the close of the year, but a careful look-out for children likely to require extra nourishment was kept by nurses during the course of house to house visiting and by medical officers in the course of school medical inspection.

(g) Interference with the normal working of the Grimsby and District Hospital brought about by the necessity for keeping a proportion of the beds empty for an emergency was reflected in a considerable slowing up of tonsils and adenoid operations and orthopædic treatment, for both of which provision has been made at that institution under the Authority's scheme.

(h) Arrangements for dealing with cases of uncleanliness. After the more or less complete closure of many of the schools much more home visiting was done by the school nurses than had been possible formerly. A list was kept of all children found to be verminous, arranged according to streets, and visits were made until the children were clean. More names were added as verminous children were found at the clinic or in the course of school medical inspection. Old cases were again visited when the nurse went into the street to visit new ones.

Returns were sent each week to the superintendent health visitor, who had arranged that when one child was found verminous, all children living in the same house were examined by the nurse at the time of her visit.

(i) The provision of free dinners was not interfered with ; but the supply of milk in the schools ceased on the outbreak of war and was not resumed until a few weeks before the close of the year.

### **Part played by staff in evacuation arrangements.**

The initial evacuation took place during the week on which the schools were due to open after the summer holidays, and was too precipitate to allow of any adequate preliminary medical inspection of evacuees, although when circumstances permitted a cursory examination was made by the school nurses<sup>1001</sup> on school premises<sup>1002</sup> on the actual mornings of departure.

Preparations for the second evacuation on the 6th and 7th October began some weeks ahead and provision was made for a most thorough preliminary inspection of proposed evacuees by the medical and nursing staffs. Arrangements were made at the clinic and in the schools for cleansing children who needed it and treating any skin disorders ; so that on the days selected for departure it was possible to



guarantee that evacuees were not only properly clothed and shod but also clean and free from vermin as well as infectious disease.

### A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

(a) **Nutrition.** The average nutrition of school children was maintained at a fairly satisfactory level throughout the year.

The accompanying table will show at a glance how routine medically inspected children were classified in regard to nutrition and how this classification compares with that of the years preceding.

Year	No. examined	"A"		" B "		" C "		" D "	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1939	2674 (to end of July	429	16.04	1837	68.71	402	15.03	6	0.22
1938	3750	645	17.20	2623	69.95	476	12.69	6	0.16
1937	4210	833	19.80	2917	69.30	452	10.70	8	0.20

The percentage of children showing " B " (average) and " D " (bad) nutrition shows no appreciable change during the three years whereas the percentage showing " A " (excellent) has fallen slightly, while that showing " C " (slightly subnormal) has risen slightly. These latter small but significant changes may be not unfairly considered to reflect the gradual deterioration as regards employment that the town had been experiencing in recent years before the outbreak of war.

Up to the end of the summer term, nutritional surveys were conducted in the following schools : Macaulay Street, Strand Street, Carr Lane, Weelsby Street, Holme Hill and Edward Street. Arising from these surveys, from routine and special inspections and from reports from school teachers and school nurses, during the year 389 children were recommended for free milk, 51 children for free dinners, and 253 children for free milk as well as dinners. At the end of July 711 children were receiving free milk, 151 were receiving free dinners, and 324 were receiving free milk as well as dinners : at the close of the year the respective figures were 214, 283 and 109.

(b) **Uncleanliness.** The total of inspections of school children during 1939 was 31,781 for the purpose of which the nurses paid 328 visits to schools, an average of 18.2 per school.

The number found to be verminous was 1,184.

At school medical inspections 222 children out of a total of 3,255 examined showed signs of louse infestation. This figure includes every child that showed the slightest signs of infestation and badly infested children were relatively few.

(c) **Diseases of the Skin.** The gradual increase in the incidence of skin diseases per 1,000 routine inspections commented upon in the Annual Report for 1938 of the Board's Chief Medical Officer has not been apparent in Grimsby. The accompanying table shows that the peak during the last six years occurred in 1934. A gradual fall ensued in 1935 and 1936 followed by a sharp fall in 1937 and 1938, and finally a sharp rise in 1939.

These fluctuations, except for the last, which was mainly due to an increase in scabies, were not accounted for by changes in the incidence of any of the infectious skin diseases.

		ROUTINE INSPECTION. Incidence per 1,000 inspections.					
		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All skin diseases	..	14.3	13.9	10.1	4.9	3.4	11.3
Scabies	.. ..	0.47	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.06	5.5

A further table shows the actual number of cases of the chief infectious skin diseases seen by the medical officer and treated at the School Clinic during the same six years.

Disease.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Ringworm (Scalp)	17	19	7	7	4	4
Ringworm (Body)	11	4	16	10	6	3
Scabies .. ..	40	66	60	52	78	144
Impetigo .. ..	90	57	101	47	29	45

(d) **Minor Ailment Clinic.** The figures for attendance at the School Clinic during 1939 were as follows :—

Total attendances 16,458  
as compared with 17,600 in 1938.

There were 1,575 special inspections, i.e., cases seen by the medical officer : while there were 1,041 cases not seen by the medical officer but dealt with by one or other of the nurses in attendance. Reinspections at the clinic totalled 3,506.

No actual falling off in normal attendance occurred except during September and early October, immediately following the outbreak of war while schools were still closed and evacuation was taking place. By the close of the year a full attendance up to and even beyond the figures for normal years had been restored.

(e) **Defects of Vision and Diseases of the Eye.** Refraction clinics were held every Tuesday afternoon as in previous years. 327 children (of whom 238 were new cases) had refraction carried out, and 281 obtained glasses under the Authority's scheme.

Dr. W. Gordon Davidson, the consulting ophthalmologist, appointed under the Authority's scheme held clinics every Thursday afternoon at which a further 175 children (of whom 77 were new cases) had refraction and 164 had glasses prescribed. 146 children obtained glasses. The majority of the cases were squints. 10 cases of eye disease (apart from squints and errors of refraction) were referred to him from the School Clinic during the course of the year.

Dr. Davidson reports on the work done under his supervision as follows :—

On the outbreak of hostilities, the qualified orthoptist, Miss Marjorie Smith, was called up for service in the Territorial Nursing Reserve. Because of the evacuation of the school children and the difficulty in obtaining an expert orthoptist the clinic was temporarily suspended, but it is hoped that circumstances may soon permit of its resumption.

#### **Orthoptic Department.**

Total number of orthoptic attendances between February, 1939, and July, 1939	.. ..	576
---	-------	-----

Total number of operations between February, 1939, and July, 1939	.. .. .	17
--	---------	----

Patients discharged :—

(a) Orthoptics only	.. .. .	8	
(b) Orthoptics and operation	..	8	16

Cases under treatment in July, 1939 :—

(a) Occlusion	.. .. .	4	
(b) Orthoptics..	.. .. .	20	
(c) Orthoptics and operation	..	5	
(d) Operation	.. .. .	4	33

Waiting list for operation	.. .. .	13
----------------------------	---------	----

Waiting list for orthoptic treatment on July 31st, 1939	.. .. .	20
--	---------	----

Of the total number of spectacles provided through the School Clinic (427) 217 were supplied free and 48 at half cost.



(f) **Nose and Throat Defects.** The number of cases found at routine and special inspections to require attention was 145.

These were classified as follows :—

Chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	54
Adenoids only .. .. .	17
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids ..	74

Operative treatment was provided for 108 cases at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the Authority's scheme, for a further 4 cases at the Hull Royal Infirmary, and for 13 cases privately, a total of 125 cases.

The Nasal Hygiene Clinic was held daily throughout the year under the supervision of the clinic nurse and obtained excellent results in all types of cases showing catarrhal conditions of nose and throat. The number of children treated was 218, and the total attendances was 3,352.

(g) **Ear Disease and Defects of Hearing.** In addition to the cases mentioned above, a further 79 children were treated at the Nasal Hygiene Clinic for otorrhoea and chronic otitis media, making total attendances of 1,069.

(h) **Orthopædic Defects.** In October, 1938, Weelsby Old Hall was opened as an Orthopædic Annexe to the Hospital, and the extra facilities thus afforded have been of the greatest value to the orthopædic scheme. The out-patients' clinic and the operative work was continued at the Grimsby and District Hospital, but in-patients were transferred to Weelsby Old Hall for recovery following their operations. The sister-in-charge is orthopædically trained, and her work has been admirable.

During the year, 75 school children were seen as out-patients, and 25 admitted as in-patients. There were, in addition, the patients recovering from the poliomyelitis outbreak of August, 1938. It was gratifying to watch the successful progress of these patients, and the majority have made a complete recovery.

The last quarter of the year was overshadowed by the war. At first, fewer patients were admitted for treatment, but this factor is gradually righting itself. Many school children have been evacuated, and their after-care undertaken by the Lindsey County Council.

A debt of gratitude is owed to Miss Margaret Haig, of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, for her untiring work in connection with the clinic.

(i) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.** A fortnightly clinic was held by Dr. J. W. Brown, the consultant physician, for these diseases to the Authority.

Eighty-three cases, of which 22 were new, made a total of 185 attendances.

The clinic continues on the lines indicated by Dr. Brown in his report for the year 1936, and I am indebted to him for a further report this year as follows :—

Much important work has been done both of a social and of a scientific nature. Emphasis continues to be laid upon the paramount importance of education for these cases who may be either cardiac cripples or perhaps not so well suited to meet the stresses and strains of life as their fellows. A special point has been made of suggesting occupations for the children when they leave school.

On the scientific side much valuable data has accumulated over the years that this clinic has been running. It will be remembered that this was one of the pioneer clinics of the country. The data as regards congenital heart disease have been published in book form and have been very well received in interested circles.

(j) **Dental Defects.**—See report of Senior Dental Officer.

(k) **Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**

The following children were dealt with during the year :—

Name.	Date of Birth.	Institution.
Hammond, Noel	25 12 30	Beacon Residential School (Mental Defective).
Coleman, Gwen	12 10 24	Allerton Priory (Mental Defective).
Friskney, Kenneth R.	5 7 34	Yorkshire Institution for the Blind, Doncaster.

In addition the following children were in special schools or institutions :—

Name.	Date of Birth.	Institution.
Daines, George	11 4 24	Yorkshire Deaf Institution.
Wivell, Sidney	9 4 24	„ „ „
Hardy, Bernard	5 10 27	„ „ „
Alcock, Edwin	22 10 24	„ „ „
Critten, Rhita	13 10 27	„ „ „
Wright, Fred	5 11 23	Henshaw's Institution, Manchester.
Ward, Lawrence	17 10 26	„ „ „
Thomasen, Fred	22 5 26	Royal Blind School.
Ingham, Katherine	11 8 32	Sunshine Home, Southport.
Cole, Janet	16 10 23	„ „ „
Linford, William	22 3 23	Birmingham.
Burton, Winifred	30 4 23	Much Hadham.
Plues, Ronald	11 6 27	Maghull, Liverpool.
Cook, Clive	21 7 24	Littleton House, Girton.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Institution.
Brown, Elsie	2 10 25	Allerton Priory, Liverpool.
Sullivan, Dolly	1 12 23	„ „ „
Parker, Ada	26 1 29	„ „ „
Blewitt, George	aged 11 yrs.	Children's Hospital, Gringley-on-the-Hill.
Haddock, Gladys	aged 11 yrs.	Harlow Wood Hospital.
Hall, Elsie	28 5 32	„ „ „
Nicholson, Norah	20 6 33	„ „ „
Bennett, Gordon	aged 10 yrs.	„ „ „
Linford, James	27 6 20	Stanmore Cripples' Train- ing College.

(l) **Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.**—Number of children notified during year ending 31st December, 1939, to the local mental deficiency authority—13.

In addition to the above, of the 25 children referred for investigation during the year, 13 were found to be feeble-minded; 7 were dull and backward; 2 were not mentally defective although 1 was educationally backward; 2 were considered to be border-line cases; 1 child is still to be examined.

4 children were sent to residential special schools during the year.

(m) **The Secondary School.**—Medical inspections were carried out as in previous years—the girls by Dr. Rachel Halperin, and the boys by Dr. W. G. Southey.

During the year 177 children were inspected. The percentage of children found to require treatment other than uncleanliness and dental treatment was 11·9 as compared with 4·6 in 1938, and 7·0 in 1937.

The Principal, Mr. R. W. Jackson, and his staff gave the most cordial co-operation and help throughout.

(n) **Employment Certificates.**—During the year 187 certificates were given to school children who were engaged in partial employment after school hours.

(o) **Junior Instruction Centres.**—12 visits were made at the Boys' Instruction Centre for the purpose of medical inspections and 91 boys were examined.

45 needed dental treatment, 12 had defective vision, 10 were referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for either screening or X-rays of chest, and the following defects were also found :—



Tonsils and adenoids	..	1	Dry eczema	..	..	1
Septic tonsils	..	..	Anæmia	..	..	1
Adenoids	..	..	Poor nutrition	..	..	1
Cervical glands	..	1	Congenital cataract	..	..	1
Otorrhœa	..	..	Cardiac condition	..	..	1
Deafness	..	..	Other conditions	..	..	2
Deflected septum	..	1				

10 individual cases had private treatment and 2 reported at the School Clinic.

In regard to the Girls' Instruction Centre one visit was made by Dr. Rachel Halperin to the unemployment centre, when 29 girls were examined.

15 girls were found to be in need of dental treatment, 6 had defects of vision and 5 showed other minor ailments. Glasses were provided in two cases through the school clinic.

### DENTAL SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) for the following report :—

I have the honour to present my first annual report on the work of the School Dental Service for 1939.

A full report was presented to the Committee on February 6th, 1940. This told of major changes which had been made in the Service during the year, and recommendations for future development. In view of the exigency of the times it has become necessary to reduce the report to main essentials.

**Staff.**—The School Dental Service is staffed by the Senior Dental Officer, two Assistant Dental Officers, and three Dental Attendants. The Senior Dental Officer commenced his duties at the beginning of the year 1939, and Miss H. M. Stuart, L.D.S., Q.U. (Belf.) on the 1st October, 1939. Miss McNamara, the additional attendant, commenced her duties on the 6th November, 1939.

Each Dental Officer devotes eleven sessions a week to the work, one fifth of each officer's time is set aside for the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service, the remaining sessions for the school work.

Each member of the staff devotes a great deal of leisure time to voluntary work for Civil Defence.

**Dental Clinics.**—The number of clinics provided by the Authority is two, one at the Hamilton Street Centre and the other at the Watkin Street Centre until the outbreak of war. When this occurred and the Watkin Street Centre was taken over for a First Aid Post the dental clinic was removed to temporary premises in the Armstrong Street School. The dental clinic accommodation on the West Marsh side of the

town is good, but at the Hamilton Street Centre it is axiomatic that the accommodation left much to be desired. However, the new premises in the Hope Street Centre will be ready in the new year and the removal to these premises of the dental clinic from Hamilton Street will be in accordance with the progress of the service. In the dental clinic at Hope Street there will be provision for two dental officers to work.

**Equipment.**—At the beginning of the year some of the technical equipment at the clinics was obsolete. During the year the two old general anæsthetic apparatus were replaced by two McKesson Nargrafs nitrous oxide and oxygen apparatus. The dental chairs have been upholstered and covered. Modern equipment generally has replaced that which was redundant. There is no doubt that this has resulted, and will continue to do so, in a much higher standard of treatment.

**Inspection and Treatment.**—At the beginning of 1939 the Authority made provision for the dental inspection and treatment of :—

- (1) Elementary school children—No. on Roll 12,376 (1st September, 1939).
- (2) Wintringham Secondary School scholarship children.
- (3) Special cases referred by the Medical Officer from the Occupational and Juvenile Training Centre.

The statistical details will be found at the end of this report. Space will not permit a detailed explanation of these statistics, but those in one item need clarifying, viz. :—

**Other Operations.**—The operations appearing under this heading consist of silver nitrate dressings and applications, dressings, temporary fillings, scalings and cleanings, caulk and dowel crowns, pulp treatment and dressings to diseased soft tissues.

Local and general anæsthetics are utilised in all cases for extraction of teeth, and for conservative work when considered necessary to relieve distress.

In the report for 1938 the Senior Dental Officer stated that an effort would be made to put into action an educational scheme of conservative dentistry.

During 1939 the foundation of this scheme has been well and truly made, and although at first the war acted as a brake, the scheme has been revised to meet the war conditions. To be successful the Dental Service had to be made an important unit of the Health and Educational Services and work in constant co-operation with them.

At the beginning of the year the Senior Dental Officer was privileged to meet in conference the head teachers of

the schools in the Borough. The aim and work of the dental scheme was discussed. The Dental Service expresses its appreciation of the willing co-operation of the teachers, because its value cannot be over-estimated as a contribution to the scheme.

The additional staff and the new equipment have all helped to establish the Dental Service on a sound and efficient basis.

Here are some of the changes which have been made in the system :—

(1) **Inspection.**—Every child in school is now inspected. Then only if a child requires treatment a letter of explanation is sent to the parent.

(2) **The Pre-School Child.**—The pre-school child has been brought into the scheme of inspection.

(3) **Dentures.**—Dentures are supplied to senior children leaving school when it is considered necessary for functional and/or æsthetic reasons.

(4) **Wintringham Secondary School.**—Children attending this school are to be included in the routine dental inspection scheme as it is rightly considered that those children should not be denied those benefits of the School Dental Service which would be available to them at elementary schools. Also many of these children will be entering careers where a healthy mouth is a condition of acceptance.

(5) The School Dental Service is becoming a valuable adjunct of the School Health Service.

The whole idea that a dental clinic was a place to take a child to have a troublesome tooth removed had to be changed.

When a Dental Officer inspects the mouth of a school child it definitely should not be with the sole idea of seeing how many teeth are good, bad or indifferent. The officer is responsible for a certain type of treatment, but that treatment must be in the interest of the child's physical and mental health as a whole.

It was with this in view that the wholesale extraction of teeth created a serious problem.

Large numbers of school entrants were coming to the clinics already predisposed to severe dental disease, and in some cases with its accompanying disastrous conditions, such as enlarged tonsils, adenoids, mouth breathing, etc., all direct or indirect causes of physical and mental ill health.

Now that the pre-school child has been included in the scheme the Dental Service will endeavour to prevent these conditions arising. Already a large number of children from 2 to 5 years of age have been put on the register for



periodical inspection. The results so far are interesting, viz. :—

Operations to temporary teeth.—Fillings 67 (1)—Silver Nitrate applications to self cleaning cavities 446 (nil). The figures in brackets are the corresponding results of 1938.

By obtaining the interest and co-operation of the parent this important aspect of the Dental Service should show good progress during 1940.

In respect of the older children it is necessary to educate them to the view that a Dental Clinic is a place where they are helped to look after their teeth and to keep their mouths healthy and clean.

In brief, it will be the constant aim of the Dental Service to gain the loyalty of those it serves by winning their confidence in its judgment, treatment, and method of approach.

**Dental Work carried out for Children from two Centres and referred to the Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers.**

				Occupation Centre.	Instruction Centre.
No. of patients	..	..	..	7	11
No. of attendances	..	..	..	7	20
No. of extractions	..	..	..	13	20
No. of general anæsthetics	..	..	..	12	10
No. of fillings	..	..	..	1	12
No. of dressings, etc.	..	..	..	—	3

Also see Table V. on page 67 for statistical details.

**TABLE I.**

**Medical Inspections of Children attending Public Elementary Schools.**

**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of inspections in the prescribed groups.

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	886
Second age group	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,161
Third age group	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,208
Total							3,255
Number of other routine inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Grand Total							3,255

**B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.**

Number of special inspections and re-inspections .. 6,155

TABLE II.

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR  
IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

(see Administrative Memorandum No. 124, dated 31st December, 1934).

Age Groups.	Number of Children In- spected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants .. ..	886	131	14.78	615	69.43	138	15.57	2	0.22
Second Age-group	787	116	14.74	555	70.53	115	14.61	1	0.12
Third Age-group ..	1001	182	18.18	667	66.65	149	14.88	3	0.29
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	2674	429	16.04	1837	68.71	402	15.03	6	0.22

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the area, Year ended December 31st, 1939.

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is “too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.” This definition covers (a) children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and (b) children who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. Only the children in category (a) should be included below.

Name.	Age.	Address.	At Public Elemen- tary Schools.	At another Institu- tion.	At no School or Institution.
—	—	—	—	—	—

DEAF CHILDREN

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is “too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.” This definition covers (a) children whose hearing is so defective and whose speech and language are so little developed that they require education by methods used by deaf children without naturally acquired speech or language, and (b) children who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a class for partially deaf children. Only the children in category (a) should be included below.

Name.	Age.	Address.	At Public Elemen- tary Schools.	At another Institu- tion.	At no School or Institution.
Darwood, Sylvia	20-2-24	10 Dame Kendal Grove	—	—	1

TABLE IV.

## TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP 1. MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.)

Disease or Defect  1	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme 2	Otherwise 3	Total 4
<i>Skin :</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment. If none, indicate by dash .. ..	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment .. ..	4	—	4
Ringworm—Body .. ..	3	—	3
Scabies .. ..	143	2	145
Impetigo .. ..	45	1	46
Other Skin Diseases .. ..	125	—	125
<i>Minor Eye Defects :</i>			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ..	132	2	134
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i> .. ..	197	1	198
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) .. ..	977	—	977
Total .. ..	1626	6	1632

Group II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	502	29	531
Other defects or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) .. ..	10	—	10
Total .. ..	512	29	541
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed .. ..	488	29	517
(b) Obtained .. ..	427	29	456



Table IV.—continued.

## GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
Received Operative Treatment.								Received other forms of Treatment.		Total Number Treated.			
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital 1				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. 2								Total. 3	
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	4	5
43	8	57	—	6	3	8	1	49	11	65	1		
								—				126	

(i.) Tonsils only. (ii.) Adenoids only. (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids.

(iv.) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

## GROUP IV. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

	(1) Under the Authority's Scheme.			(2) Otherwise.			Total Number treated.
	Residential treatment with Education.	Residential treatment without Education.	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	Residential treatment with Education.	Residential treatment without Education.	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
Number of Children Treated ...	6	15	54	—	—	—	58

TABLE V.

**Dental Inspection and Treatment**

(1) Number of Children Inspected by the Dentist :—

Routine Age Groups						} Total .. 4161
Aged :	(5), 270;	(6), 270;	(7), 318;	(8), 763;		
	(9), 433;	(10), 376;	(11), 319;	(12), 963;		
	(13), 395;	(14), 54				
Specials	..	..	..	..	..	1236
Total (Routine and Specials)						5397

2. Number found to require treatment :—

Routine	..	..	..	..	..	2348	} Total	3584
Special	..	..	..	..	..	1236		

3. Number actually treated :—

Routine	..	..	..	..	..	1831	} Total	3067
Special	..	..	..	..	..	1236		

4. Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. 3911

5. Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	45	} Total	658
Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	613		

6. Fillings :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1448	} Total	1515
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	67		

7. Extractions :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	2077	} Total	6884
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	4807		

8. Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. 2183

9. Other operations :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	285	} Total	731
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	446		

TABLE VI.

**Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.**

- (i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses .. .. 18·2
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .. .. 31781
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean .. .. 1184
- (iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 .. .. —
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
- |                                     |    |    |    |   |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|
| (a) Under the Education Act, 1921   | .. | .. | .. | — |
| (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws | .. | .. | .. | — |





Table A.—*continued.*

(Number of Children examined not including Specials)

## AGE GROUPS.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Males ..	2	—	3	6	5	3	2	4	17	38	14	4
Females	—	—	2	—	4	3	5	6	10	27	21	1
Total	2	—	5	6	9	6	7	10	27	65	35	5

Referred for Treatment 60      Reinspections Nil.      Specials Nil.  
 Parents present .. 38.

TABLE B.

	Number Inspected.	No. found to require Treatment.	% found to require Treatment.
Boys at all ages ..	98	24	24.49
Girls at all ages ..	79	36	45.57
Total .. ..	177	60	33.90
Other Routine Insp.	nil	nil	nil
Totals .. ..	177	60	33.90

TABLE C.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	% of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
CODE GROUPS.			
Entrants .. ..	7	nil	nil
Intermediates ..	28	4	14.3
Leavers .. ..	142	17	11.9
Total (Code Groups)	177	21	11.9
Other Routine Insp.	nil	nil	nil

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1939 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	* Population	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1925	86,810	..	1792	20·6	973	11·2	69	50	127	71	954	10·9
1926	87,190	..	1728	19·8	1058	12·1	59	54	157	91	1053	12·0
1927	88,340	1660	1654	18·7	1042	11·7	88	82	109	66	1036	11·7
1928	90,270	1733	1702	18·8	1052	11·6	75	48	132	77	1025	11·3
1929	91,440	1696	1673	18·2	1324	14·4	107	56	148	88	1273	13·9
1930	91,440	1745	1745	19·0	1125	12·3	69	44	129	74	1100	12·0
1931	92,280	1634	1650	17·8	1126	12·2	53	37	100	61	1110	12·0
1932	92,250	1584	1652	17·9	1198	12·9	88	48	111	67	1158	12·5
1933	93,090	1608	1671	17·9	1201	12·9	89	48	114	68	1160	12·4
1934	93,700	1753	1738	18·5	1096	11·6	89	32	86	49	1039	11·0
1935	93,900	1656	1621	17·2	1165	12·4	96	45	102	63	1114	11·8
1936	93,690	1677	1677	17·9	1153	12·3	105	30	113	67	1078	11·5
1937	92,760	1514	1516	16·3	1123	12·1	96	40	86	57	1067	11·5
1938	92,320	1628	1613	17·4	1141	12·3	116	29	79	49	1054	11·4
1939	92,230	1576	1563	16·9	1161	12·8	108	51	83	53	1104	12·1

\* Resident population at mid-year estimated by Registrar-General. In 1939 two population figures were supplied (see page 11).

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	5,468				At Census of 1931
		Total population at all ages			
		Number of inhabited houses			
		..	..	92,458	
		..	..	21,129	
		..	..	22,027	

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1930-1939.  
BIRTH RATES.

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate.	Birth Rate. England & Wales.
1930	1745	19·0	16·3
1931	1650	17·8	15·8
1932	1652	17·9	15·3
1933	1671	17·9	14·4
1934	1738	18·5	14·8
1935	1621	17·2	14·7
1936	1677	17·9	14·8
1937	1516	16·3	14·9
1938	1613	17·4	15·1
1939	1563	16·9	15·0

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1930-1939.  
DEATH RATES.

Year.	Nett Deaths.	GRIMSBY.		England and Wales Death Rate.
		Crude Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.	
1930	1100	12·0	12·8	11·4
1931	1110	12·0	12·8	12·3
1932	1158	12·5	13·3	12·0
1933	1160	12·4	13·2	12·3
1934	1039	11·0	11·8	11·8
1935	1114	11·8	12·6	11·7
1936	1078	11·5	12·3	12·1
1937	1067	11·5	12·3	12·4
1938	1054	11·4	12·2	11·6
1939	1104	12·1	13·0	12·1



TABLE 4.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1939.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases notified.													Total Cases notified in each Ward of the Borough.														
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.												Alexandra.	Central.	Cle.	Coates.	Hainton.	Humber.	North-East.	Scartho.	South.	South-West.	Victoria.	Wellington.	Weelsby.	Wellow.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards.															
Scarlet Fever ..	141	4	10	12	13	56	31	9	5	—	1	—	6	7	19	2	5	13	10	3	25	19	2	14	7	9	119	
Diphtheria (including ..	90	1	6	12	8	34	15	4	8	2	—	—	4	4	6	2	8	10	5	1	20	4	3	6	8	9	83	
Membranous 'Croup)	23	3	1	1	2	3	—	3	2	—	7	1	3	1	5	—	3	1	1	—	2	3	—	1	1	2	6	
Acute Prim. Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Infl'zal Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	15	5	1	1	4	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	26	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	8	5	6	2	—	2	5	1	—	3	3	1	1	3	1	15	
Erysipelas ..	302	8	14	17	21	17	183	34	4	3	1	—	—	13	30	27	2	6	17	82	38	13	23	19	11	6	12	
Chicken Pox ..	10	4	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Measles ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Malaria (believed to be contracted abroad) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	658	45	24	37	48	38	277	81	26	49	8	19	6	35	46	67	9	35	43	39	88	111	46	31	52	30	27	284*

The following case was notified, and is not included in the above Table:—

*Port Health District*:—1 case Malaria (contracted abroad). Removed to Hospital.

*Non-Civilians included above*:—2 Cases Diphtheria.

\* Includes 1 case pneumonia admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary.

TABLE 5.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1939.

Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.												
Causes of Death.	All Ages.			Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	3 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up-wards	Total Deaths whether of "Residents or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	Total.	Males	Females									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL CAUSES { Certified .. .. Uncertified .. ..	1102 2	609 1	493 1	82 1	10 ..	22 ..	19 ..	38 ..	103 ..	314 1	514 ..	502 ..
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Measles .. .. .	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough .. .. .	7	3	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
5. Diphtheria .. .. .	8	5	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	12
6. Influenza .. .. .	10	7	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Tuberculosis of Resp. system.. .. .	57	36	21	..	..	..	2	10	30	14	1	39
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	9	3	6	1	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	9
11. Syphilis.. .. .	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	11
12. General Paralysis of the In- sane, Tabes Dorsalis .. .. .	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	7
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease .. .. .	165	88	77	..	..	1	1	..	8	70	85	65
14. Diabetes .. .. .	18	4	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	13	6
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ....	111	47	64	..	..	..	..	..	3	35	73	41
16. Heart Disease .. .. .	123	81	42	..	..	..	2	3	9	55	54	28
17. Aneurysm .. .. .	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
18. Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	30	19	11	2	..	2	..	2	2	10	12	10
19. Bronchitis.. .. .	40	23	17	1	1	1	..	2	2	13	20	9
20. Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	59	34	25	19	3	2	3	2	1	17	12	27
21. Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	16	13	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	10	3	7
22. Peptic Ulcer .. .. .	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	5
23. Diarrhoea, etc. .. .. .	14	8	6	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
24. Appendicitis .. .. .	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	9
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ....	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	7
27. Other Digestive Diseases .. .. .	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	13
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis.. .. .	34	18	16	..	..	..	2	1	7	7	17	6
29. Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
30. Other Puerperal Causes .. .. .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
31. Congenital Debility, Prema- ture Birth, Malformation, etc. ....	36	11	25	34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16
32. Senility .. .. .	178	88	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	173	78
33. Suicide .. .. .	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	4	..
34. Other Violence.. .. .	51	36	15	..	..	2	1	5	18	11	14	47
35. Other Defined Causes .. .. .	54	37	17	7	2	3	2	5	9	14	12	34
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals .....	1104	610	494	83	10	22	19	38	103	315	514	502
Sub-entries (included above)— Acute-Poliomyelitis (in 35) .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery (in 35) .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1





TABLE 6.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1939.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
I				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CAUSES	Certified	..	..	26	4	2	3	35	14	12	12	9	82
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	2	5	6	19
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	5	4	2	..	13
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	7	1	1	..	1	10
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6
Icterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	..	..	..	9	1	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	11
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Disease of Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectases	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other causes	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	1	3	..	8
Totals	..	..	..	26	4	2	3	35	15	12	12	9	83

Nett Births in the year	Legitimate	..	1,475	}	1,563
	Illegitimate	..	88		
Nett Deaths in the year of	Legitimate Infants	..	77	}	83
	Illegitimate Infants	..	6		

TABLE 7.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE NOTES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1939.

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	ENGLAND and WALES.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administra- tive County.	GRIMSBY, C.B.
Rates per 1,000 population.					
<i>Births :—</i>					
Live .. .. .	15.0	14.8	15.6	12.3	16.9
Still .. .. .	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.44	0.56
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes .. .. .	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.9	13.0*
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Small-pox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Scarlet fever .. .. .	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough .. ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.07
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.08
Influenza .. .. .	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.11
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Small-pox .. .. .	0.00	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever .. .. .	1.89	1.96	1.78	1.53	1.55
Diphtheria .. .. .	1.14	1.21	1.16	0.98	0.99
Enteric fever .. .. .	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas .. .. .	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.37	0.28
Pneumonia .. .. .	1.02	1.21	0.89	0.99	0.29
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	50	53	40	48	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age .. .. .	4.6	6.3	3.0	8.2	8.3
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Puerperal sepsis .. ..	0.77	} Not available.			0.64
Others .. .. .	2.16				1.92
Total .. .. .	2.93				2.56
Rates per 1,000 Total Births ( <i>i.e.</i> Live and Still).					
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Puerperal sepsis .. ..	0.74	} Not available.			0.62
Others .. .. .	2.08				1.86
Total .. .. .	2.82				2.48
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal fever .. ..	} 14.35	17.26	12.99	{ 3.31 14.22 }	19.20
Puerperal pyrexia .. ..					

\* Adjusted death-rate.



TABLE 8. (1939).		NETT DEATHS, i.e., DEATHS ACTUALLY BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.																			AGES.							
		LOCALITIES.																										
CAUSES OF DEATH.		Alexandra	Central	Clee	Cones	Hainton	Humber	North-East	Scartho	South	South-West	Victoria	Wellington	Weelsby	Wellow	INSTITUTIONS				Total at all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up.
																General Dist. Hospital	Scartho Infirmary	Corporation Hospital.	Other Institutions									
All causes	Certified .. .. .	54	39	70	14	49	57	40	18	109	44	41	63	56	46	91	244	57	10	1102	82	10	22	19	38	103	314	514
	Uncertified .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles .. .. .		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough .. .. .		—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza .. .. .		3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	3
7. Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..		1	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	4	1	2	3	—	2	—	5	30	—	57	—	—	—	2	10	30	14	1
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	—	9	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	—
11. Syphilis .. .. .		—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
12. General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis .. .. .		—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease .. .. .		7	9	14	2	9	8	5	5	17	5	2	7	11	11	18	33	1	1	165	—	—	1	1	—	8	70	85
14. Diabetes .. .. .		1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	13
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ....		6	3	10	4	5	1	1	3	10	6	4	11	7	9	2	29	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	3	35	73
16. Heart Disease .. .. .		8	4	15	2	7	8	4	4	12	4	9	8	11	3	3	20	1	—	123	—	—	—	2	3	9	55	54
17. Aneurysm .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
18. Other circulatory diseases .. .. .		3	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	1	—	30	2	—	2	—	2	2	10	12
19. Bronchitis .. .. .		3	—	3	—	5	5	4	—	2	4	4	3	4	—	—	3	—	—	40	1	1	1	—	2	2	13	20
20. Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .		5	3	4	—	2	2	1	—	2	4	3	5	4	—	6	13	5	—	59	19	3	2	3	2	1	17	12
21. Other respiratory diseases .. .. .		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	4	1	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	3
22. Peptic Ulcer .. .. .		1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
23. Diarrhœa, etc. .. .. .		1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	14	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .		—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc. .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3
27. Other digestive diseases .. .. .		—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .		4	2	2	—	2	2	4	1	6	1	—	1	1	2	1	5	—	—	34	—	—	—	2	1	7	7	17
29. Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. .. .. .		1	1	2	1	1	1	3	—	6	—	—	3	1	2	2	3	1	8	36	34	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility .. .. .		4	6	7	2	7	7	8	2	20	8	4	12	10	5	1	75	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	173
33. Suicide .. .. .		—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4
34. Other Violence .. .. .		2	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	5	1	5	—	1	—	19	9	2	—	51	—	—	2	1	5	18	11	14
35. Other defined causes .. .. .		2	4	4	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	3	—	2	3	15	12	1	—	54	7	2	3	2	5	9	14	12
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .		54	39	71	14	49	57	40	18	109	44	42	63	56	46	91	244	57	10	1104	83	10	22	19	38	103	315	514
Special Causes (included above) :—																												
Acute Poliomyelitis (in 35)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery (in 35) .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—





TABLE 9.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1939.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>Throat Swabs for Diphtheria :—</i>			
Grimsby Corporation Hospital .. ..	492	2419	2911
Private Practitioners .. ..	26	285	311
Scarthoe Road Infirmary .. ..	—	18	18
School Clinic .. ..	2	42	44
Contacts .. ..	1	55	56
<i>Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli :—</i>			
Grimsby Corporation Hospital .. ..	144	198	342
Private Practitioners .. ..	28	173	201
Tuberculosis Dispensary .. ..	22	160	182
Scarthoe Road Infirmary .. ..	7	59	66
Maternity Home .. ..	—	2	2
	722	3411	4133
<i>Specimens sent to Outside Laboratories :—</i>			
Haemolytic Streptococci .. ..	3	49	52
Widal Reaction .. ..	—	2	2
Examinations for Tubercle Bacilli ..	1	3	4
Blood for Urea .. ..	—	1	1
Blood for Salmonella Aertrycke .. ..	—	1	1
<i>Bacteriological examinations of milk sent to Outside Laboratories .. ..</i>			
	5	59	64
Totals .. ..	731	3526	4257







